

THE NEWS-BULLETIN

Vol. 4 No. 20

Mokena, Illinois, Friday, December 29, 1922

\$1.25 Per Year

Dark Road, No Buggy Light Causes Crash

John Wille and family of Tinley Park figured in a serious auto accident last Wednesday night, when August Messenbrink of Tinley Park collided with their buggy near the August Wille corner.

According to the story told by Mr. Messenbrink, he and Fred Manske had gone to the August Wille farm to make a delivery in the former's auto truck. On the return trip, which was about 6:30 p. m., they came to a bend in the road and were going in low. A short distance further on the road goes uphill, and Mr. Messenbrink had just put his truck in high when he suddenly saw a horse's head alongside of him. He threw on his brakes so quickly that he cut a pin of the car into. He could not stop quick enough to avoid hitting the buggy. The fenders of the truck struck the front wheel of the buggy, and the impact threw the buggy backward, stripping the harness off the horse and pitching Mr. Wille, his wife, a little girl and a 10 months' old baby into the ditch.

Mr. Messenbrink and Mr. Manske immediately went to the rescue of the injured ones and took them to the farm house of John Stelter, living nearest to the scene of the accident.

Mr. Messenbrink at once called for Dr. Scupham of Homewood, who made an examination of the family. The baby was only cut and scratched in the face, the little girl suffered bruises about her knees, as also did Mr. Willie, while Mrs. Willie was cut on the head. It was found that the blood, instead of flowing outward from the cut, had gone inward, and there was danger of the blood forming a clot on the brain, so Mrs. Willie was rushed at once to the St. Francis hospital, Blue Island, and operated on to remove the blood, and at latest reports she was getting along nicely.

Mr. Messenbrink stated that he did not see the horse and buggy, as Mr. Wille had no light on his buggy, and as he was standing alongside the road in the darkness, it was impossible to see the horse and buggy until the truck was nearly on them.

Mr. Messenbrink did all in his power to avert the accident, and this was the first mishap he has had on the highway since he started driving his truck, four years ago.

Mrs. Wille is expected home by New Year.

Auto Overturns On Tinley Road

While August Bettenhausen was coming along the road near the C. H. Bettenhausen farm, Wednesday night, he drove to near the edge of the road with his big Overland car, and the car tipped over into the ditch and was quite badly damaged. Luckily Mr. Bettenhausen escaped injury.

Mokena Pupils Set Record In Sunday School Attendance

The Christmas services held at the M. E. church on Saturday evening were very largely attended. The program was exceptionally good. The unveiling of a star and a number of other pleasing and new features were on the program. There was a large Christmas tree, which was beautifully illuminated with various colored tiny electric light bulbs.

One of the outstanding features was the distribution of diplomas to children who have not missed in Sunday school attendance.

Two pupils, Velma Klose and Sherwin Liess, both have attended Sunday school every Sunday for four years, which has broken all records here for perfect attendance. They received a diploma and a book each.

There were also two for three years, Cora McGovney and Eloise Balaz. There were two boys who attended perfectly for two years, Olander and Edwin Benson, and there were nine who attended every Sunday for one year, namely: Fern Liess, Robert Liess, Linda Lenhardt, Albert and Clarence Lenhardt, Grace, Gertrude, Helen and Dorothy Nielsen, all of whom received diplomas and seals for the additional years, in addition to books.

There were 8 pupils who attended 45 Sundays of the year, and 4 who attended 38 Sundays. All of these pupils received a book apiece.

The pupils and teachers are justly proud of the excellent attendance record established, and hope to do still better this year.

Tinley Dealers Get Turkeys from N. D.

The Christmas trade this year has been the best the country has ever experienced. Hick & Messenbrink, meat dealers at Tinley Park, bought over 8,000 pounds of ducks, geese, turkeys and poultry during the holiday season. Last week they received a shipment of over 207 pounds of turkeys from Minot, N. D., from Wm. Siebrandt.

They sold out every pound of poultry in short order, and had an enormous demand for other meat, fruit, etc. Messrs. Hick & Messenbrink have had the interior of their market newly varnished and decorated, so that it has the appearance of a real city market.

New Lenox Has Smallpox Case

New Lenox has a case of smallpox. Albert Pfaff, who has been ill for the past week, came down with the disease Tuesday, and the home has been quarantined by Dr. W. V. Hedges. No other cases have been reported.

Orland Cantata Largely Attended

The cantata which was given by the choir of the M. E. church on Sunday, Dec. 24th, was largely attended, and it is hoped by all that one will soon be given again. Those taking part were: Hattie Austin, Nina Kay, Clarice Mahaffy, Clara Myrick, Miss Hanson, Lois Grange, Annabelle and Margaret Davidson, Esther Gee, Viola Beagley, Mrs. Clarence Beagley, Helen Schussler, Gladys Gee, Clarence Beagley, Albert Kline, Russel Myrick, Edward, George and Joe Gee, Lenard Kay, Lester Mahaffy, A. C. Loebe and Rev. Neumeier. This will be given in Mokena next Sunday eve, Dec. 31st, in the M. E. church.

Tinley Park To Vote on new school

The new schoolhouse question, which was agitated sometime ago, is again on the horizon, and from present indications, the matter will be brought to a vote at the election next Spring. The present school is said to be entirely too inadequate for the large number of pupils attending, and a new school is much in need. Orland put up a fine new building to meet its needs, so why cannot Tinley Park do the same, is the question being asked now.

Xmas Trade Breaks Record at Tinley

Tinley Park business men find that this Christmas has been one of the best they ever had. One of the local stores reports this as being the best year in its history. People seemed to buy more and spent money more readily, which goes to show that times are much better, and that a certain amount of prosperity is in the country.

Tinley Park has had much to be thankful for the past year, and with the new concrete road built up to the village, the new year will see much better things with the completion of this highway, which will mean a great deal for Tinley Park.

Will Rebuild New Lenox Bridge

The bridge over the Rock Island railroad at the Storm's farm, east of New Lenox, which was destroyed by fire last Summer, is going to be rebuilt shortly. The old steel supports have been removed, and the Rock Island has shipped in the wooden forms to be used in making concrete supports for the new bridge.

CHICAGO RIDGE

The marriage of Miss Myrtle Shool and Mr. William Walsh took place Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1922. They are living with Miss Shool's aunt at present, and will go to housekeeping later. Wishing them luck.

The home of Karl Touth was destroyed Dec. 19th, when he started the stove with kerosene, and it exploded. The fire started at 6 o'clock, and while the Newport employees were going to work they noticed it. They tried to put it out, but it was impossible. The only thing Mr. Touth saved his tool chest, which he went back in for while the fire was still burning.

The dance given by Charley Polchow at Chicago Ridge was a great success.

Mrs. Polchow is very sick in bed with pleurisy and a bad cold.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Eisler and children spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Polchow.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredricks spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dravo.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Empkil spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Schroder.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fredricks of Orland spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor of Chicago Ridge.

First American Marriage.
The first Christian marriage ceremony in the American colonies was performed at Jamestown in 1609.

ORLAND

Mrs. Archie Kay returned from the Burnside hospital Wednesday. The Orland fire department was called out Wednesday morning by an alarm turned in from the Dr. W. R. Schussler home. It was caused by an overheated pipe. No damage was done, as it was put out before it got to the chimney.

The Orland Park school gave a Xmas entertainment Thursday evening. The children spoke many fine recitations and sang a number of Xmas songs, after which Santa came, giving each child a stocking filled with candy and popcorn. A large crowd attended.

Mr. John Brenner Sr was suddenly taken ill Thursday morning and rushed to the Burnside hospital, where he underwent an operation for a tumor on his appendix. At last reports he is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Yunker, who reside on Raney Lane, are the proud parents of a baby boy, born Friday, Dec. 22nd.

Mr. Harry Mohr of Marseilles, Ill., is spending the holidays at the parental home.

Miss Lois Grange received a new player-piano last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cooper and family spent Sunday in LaGrange at the Edwin Cooper home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tash spent Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. Peter Ott, owner of Dixie Belle, noted racing horse, returned to John Wagner's after transacting business in Joliet the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Schussler entertained Ed. Schussler of Oak lawn and the Hopkins family at dinner Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Vogt entertained Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Necoli, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vogt and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heald of Forest, Ill., spent Xmas with their son Raymond of Orland.

Mr. Albert Utte and friend spent the Xmas holidays with his sister, Mrs. Raymond Heald.

The M. E. church gave a very nice Xmas program Friday evening. Santa read some letters which were sent to him and that proved to be some good jokes on a few young folks of the church. The Xmas tree was lit with electric lights. The power was furnished from the A. C. Loebe's plant.

The Christ Lutheran church gave their Xmas entertainment Sunday Dec. 24th. A large crowd attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cox entertained Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner and daughters Lucille and Mildred, Mrs. Thomas Wheeler and daughters Kathryn, Helen and Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Page and daughter Dorothy of LaGrange, Miss Eileen Cox and Harry E. Cox of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Utte entertained the latter's parents of Tinley Park Sunday.

Choir of 25 Voices At Mokena Sun.

A big event is announced for Sunday night, Dec. 31st, at the Mokena M. E. church, when a Christmas cantata, "Adoration," by Adams, will be sung by a chorus of 25 voices from the Orland M. E. church choir. This is a real treat, and everyone is urged to be present, as this is an opportunity not to be missed. The services will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

Mokena Poultry Man Wins Honors

Erwin Marti, who had exhibitions at the recent Joliet Poultry Show, won 3rd prize on a Rhode Island Red Cockerel, and also a prize on the best colored cockerel in the show.

Rob Freight Car

A report has become current that a freight car on a Rock Island freight train was broken into recently while the train was running near Oak Forest, and some of the merchandise was thrown out and hauled away by auto truck. These robberies have been very common during the past year.

Farmers of Will County Organize Against Hunters

Forty live-wire farmers met at the Spaulding schoolhouse in Wheatland township recently and organized a farmers' protective association. These men felt that they had endured the treatment they were receiving by some hunters, who were taking the liberty to hunt upon their property, as long as they could. Some of these hunters would open gates and leave fences in a condition that made it necessary for someone to keep looking the fences over, while others would shoot carelessly and would shoot some of the live stock on the farm, which brought about losses to the various farmers. In some cases, hunters would go so far as to shoot poultry for wild game.

At the present time, the farmers feel that it is necessary to protect the quail and pheasant. In Will county the chinch bugs are looming up, and it looks as though it is going to be a menace this coming year. The quail lives upon insects, and greatly reduces the number of chinch bugs where they work. We must protect these quails, and this is another reason that the farmers felt that they must organize to protect their interest. This meeting was called through the Will County Farm Bureau organization by J. Franklin Hedgcock, Farm Adviser.

The new association is to be known as The Will County Farmers' Protective Association. Its object shall be to prevent trespassing or hunting on the farms of the members.

Any member may hunt or allow hunting or trespassing upon his land by written permission, but he shall not have any jurisdiction over any other member's land.

Eggs 10c Dozen In Texas

It would seem like old times if you could buy eggs for 10c a dozen and butter at 15 cents a pound and yet this what you can do in Texas according to E. G. Tonn, a former Mokena man who is visiting here from Texas.

TINLEY PARK

Dance the old year out and the new year in at the Saenger hall on Saturday night of this week, when George Lorenz gives his New Year dance.

The Christmas services in all of the churches of Tinley Park and vicinity were more than well attended, and some very excellent programs were rendered and enjoyed by hosts of people. Santa Claus "was good," as the saying is, to every boy and girl in this section.

Albert Ickstadt, who is a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, is visiting with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Ickstadt, over the holidays. A chum from Chicago Heights has also been entertained at this home by the former.

E. Freberg & Son have put in a supply of a good grade of Mazda electric bulbs and other electrical supplies for the convenience of the people of Tinley Park and vicinity.

H. C. Vogt announces that his store will be open on Saturday evenings only from January 1st to April 1st instead of Wednesday and Saturday nights as formerly.

Frankfort May Ask State Aid In Trans. Problem

Frankfort is still wrestling with its transportation problem, and as time goes on and the situation is not changing, some of the more energetic residents have suggested that the Public Utilities Commission at Springfield be asked to help out in this matter by arranging with the Michigan Central railroad to establish a passenger, express and mail service.

It is proposed to get up a summary of the conditions existing, showing that the bus service is inadequate, the buses are not running on schedule time, the fares are exorbitant, and that people are driving them in preference to using the buses, and asking the commission for a better transportation service.

What Mokenaites Did on Christmas

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Butler, who are residing on the C. M. Cleveland farm, entertained their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Burlingame, and children on Xmas day.

Mrs. Emma Bechstein and daughter, Miss Edna, took Christmas dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper of Plainfield on Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman spent Christmas in Chicago with the latter's parents. Mr. Hoffman has charge of the milk truck running between Mokena and Chicago.

Mrs. John Semmler was given a surprise Christmas party on Christmas day, when Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Houchin and Miss L. A. Justus motored out to spend the day, and then held a surprise party in which Santa Claus was quite liberal with gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Hostert and family were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Hostert of Homer, on Christmas day.

A large company of relatives, including all the children and grandchildren, held a family reunion at the W. C. Schmuhl home. A real jolly time was enjoyed by all.

Miss Cora McGovney of Joliet was a guest of the Elmer Cooper family Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jackson had planned to spend Xmas with relatives in Englewood, but Mrs. Jackson was so unfortunate as to sprain her ankle a few days before, so they were obliged to forego the yuletide joys they had anticipated.

Rev. William Kriess and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Krapp and son Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Krapp and baby Robert Emil, Mrs. Nicholas Marti, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Woodrich and family, Miss Waunita Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Immanuel Marti and son Robert Nicholas, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Aspel and daughter Lois were the guests at a turkey Xmas dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe Sunday, Dec. 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Liess entertained their sons John and family of Joliet and Charles and family of Mokena, their daughters Mrs. Walter Voss and family of Tinley Park, Mrs. Henry Leonhardt and family of Joliet and Mrs. Herbert Cooper and family of Mokena, on Christmas day.



WITH the consciousness of an earnest endeavor to serve you during the past year, efficiently and well, we now look forward with anticipated pleasure to the continuation of your patronage during the coming year.

We wish each one a full share of the New Year's happiness.

The Orland State Bank



1923 THE NEW YEAR 1923

Possibly you are already a patron of this bank. If not, it might be well to start in with the New Year. A trial may prove mutually profitable.

Mokena State Bank

Capital \$25,000.00

Surplus \$22,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Christ Bechstein, President Emil P. Krapp, Vice-President
Herbert Moriarty, Cashier W. H. Bechstein, Secretary
George J. Hacker, George McGovney, Henry J. Schluntz
Charles F. Schmuhl, William C. Wunderlich

RADIO

DO NOT DESPISE CRYSTAL DETECTOR

It Is Dependable and Cheap and Every Amateur Receiving Set Should Have One.

There is considerable to know about the crystal, and a little knowledge will enable the operator to get better results and bring increased respect for this instrument. There are many reasons for the longing of the owner of a crystal receiving set for the vacuum tube outfit. However, he has a great many advantages which the owner of the more expensive outfit does not possess.

For instance, the crystal reproduction of the radiophone broadcasting is of the best possible quality. The action being only rectifying there is no chance of distortion. The tube receiver nearly always distorts to some extent. If maximum regeneration is used, even though the tube is not allowed to oscillate, distortion is bound to result. Transformer or choke coil coupling between amplifiers, no grid bias or wrong grid bias, poorly matched tubes and transformers or bad loud talker will all cause distortion. A combination of several of these often causes very great distortion.

When the crystal receiver is out of commission it does not take a genius to locate the trouble. The circuit and the adjustments are simple. A burned out tube means \$5.00 or more for another. A bad crystal means a little

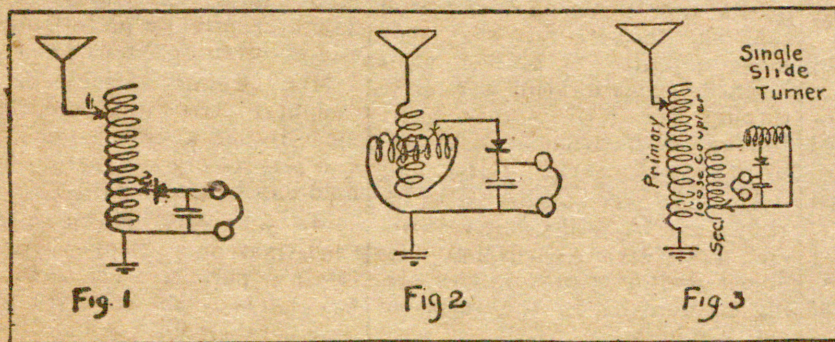
trouble in one of a dozen pieces of your apparatus. During these periodic lapses there is usually some talk that you would like to have heard or a particular concert. A crystal detector will fill in these blanks very well, and you will be surprised at the quality of the music our broadcasting stations are sending out when you hear it via the crystal instead of at the noisy end of a two-step amplifier.

Many of the so-called disadvantages of the crystal detector can be partially overcome.

Crystal receivers usually tune broadly; that is, a small change in tuning does not cause a very great change in signal strength, and a station can be heard over quite a range of tuning. This means that if two stations are sending and their wave lengths are not very far apart it will be impossible to tune one in and exclude the other, whereas if the receiver tunes sharply, a station will be heard over a very narrow band of wave lengths. In other words, a very few degrees either way from the point where the best audibility is obtained will tune the station out. Then some selectivity can be had between two stations even if separated only by a few meters with a sharply tuned receiving set.

The crystal in the usual hookups introduces a resistance into the oscillating circuit, causing that circuit to be somewhat aperiodic. That is, it will respond to more than one wave length.

It is rather hard to tune sharply with a crystal and a single tuning coil. In this case the crystal must be shunted across at least a part of the inductance and there is no way of keeping it entirely out of any of the circuits which may be used. In order to keep it as sharply tuned as possible, it is best to reduce the number of turns shunted by the detector circuit as low as possible without sacrificing too much signal strength. If the circuit shown in Fig. 1 is used, the



trouble to clean it up or at the worst a dime for a new one. The crystal set does not go out of commission periodically as the tube set does, due to a worn out battery.

The crystal set is quiet in action, adding no noise of itself, as do many of the detector tubes. Reception through static is nearly always more easily accomplished with a crystal. The atmospheric seem to be brought in all out of proportion to the signal by the tube detectors, while the crystal seems to damp out the high voltage peaks of the static or strays to some extent, leaving the signals, which are strong enough for it to rectify audibly, very clear.

The crystal set has numerous disadvantages, of course, but so has the vacuum tube, and the good points of the former greatly overbalance its faults.

It is not very stable, a slight jar often being sufficient to "knock out" a good point. There is no way in which a crystal may be made to amplify and it does not give sufficient signal strength to use with a loud talker. It usually causes broad tuning, which makes it difficult to tune out interference. It is not as sensitive to faint signals as the vacuum tube, although it is surprisingly sensitive when properly adjusted. Adjusting the crystal is a tedious task, and it has become especially so since the labor-saving vacuum tubes have become so numerous.

A crystal detector should be included in every receiving set. It is dependable, cheap, and takes up little space. Even though you have a two-step amplifier and a loud talker with all the trimmings, you will admit that there are numerous times when your receiver is out of commission because of a bad A or B battery, dead tube or

number of turns between slider 2 and ground should be kept less than a third of the number between slider 1 and ground. This will allow the antenna circuit to oscillate much more freely at its natural period. If using a single variometer better tuning may be had by tapping off the detector circuit, as in Fig. 2, about three-fourths of the stationary coil of the variometer. Instead of hooking it across the entire variometer.

The loose coupler is very much to be preferred over either of these two tuning schemes. The two circuits are loosely coupled to each other by induction and both circuits will have a higher resistance to any but the wave length to which they are tuned, each tending to damp out the undesired signal. The crystal is causing rather broad tuning in the secondary circuit, but the antenna circuit with it is rather broad in low resistance, is left to oscillate freely, and will be sharply tuned. This will exclude to a great extent signals on any but the desired wave length. These signals, if induced into the secondary at all, will be greatly weakened. The secondary, though broadly tuned, will still have a greater resistance to any signals not on its own natural wave length.

The secondary circuit can be made still more selective by carrying out the same scheme as in the first two figures; that is, by connecting the crystal across only a part of the circuit.

Sharp tuning cannot be obtained with any ordinary outfit between local station even with a vacuum tube detector; it is almost impossible with a crystal, but can be done with a tube outfit by using very loose coupling to the antenna circuit or by using a loop to pick up the signals.

RADIO SYSTEM FOR JAPAN

Power Company of Nagoya Seeks Government Permission for Plant.

Application for government sanction to establish a wireless telephone system has been made by the Daido Electric Power company of Nagoya, Japan, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce.

The company proposes to operate this wireless system primarily for its own convenience in connecting the various stations with its electric light and power system, but its use may be extended eventually to the general public if sufficient demand should arise.

As at present planned the system will start from Okuwa in Nagano prefecture on the Central Japan railway line, from which point communication will be established through Nagoya and as far as Osaka, a distance of about 150 miles.

Value of Good Receivers.

Because the energy that a receiver set picks up is extremely small and every possible means must be used to convert this energy, the best results are obtained when receivers of high quality are employed. A great mistake is made by spending much time upon the construction of a tuner, detector, etc., but giving thought only to the price, and not the quality of the

RADIO FLASHES

Montclair, N. J., has installed on its high school an aerial equal in size to some of the broadcasting stations. The receiving set is in the physics department and many of the pupils are licensed operators.

High-powered radio stations will be in operation in 1923 at Bogota bay, Cuba, and Buenos Aires. This will make possible relaying messages to Buenos Aires by way of Cuba and Bogota.

Commander Tosi of Italy, a noted inventor in the radio field, states that the land of Marconi is far behind in installing radio broadcasting and that future prospects are far from promising.

One hundred thousand persons heard the bride and groom make their nuptial vows in a recently broadcast marriage service. Quite an impressive number of witnesses if a divorce should ever be sought.

It required the erection of 11 aerials before radio could be successfully operated at Camp Curry, in the Yosemite valley. Rock walls rear thousands of feet above the valley in which the camp is situated.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE ZOO EXTRA

Many of the zoo land creatures had given a bit of news about themselves and the Breeze Brothers had carried this news to the Fairy Queen.

The Fairy Queen had therefore brought out a copy of the Natureland News and had called this copy.

"The Zoo Extra."

And these were the bits of news to be found in the paper.

"Mr. Ground Hornbill wishes to state that he has perfectly good wings. In fact they are excellent wings and gossips who have said they were not have behaved as gossips are apt to do—they have not told the truth."

"The reason gossips have said this is because Mr. Ground Hornbill does not use his wings as his other hornbill relations do."

"Instead of this he likes to remain upon the ground."

"The family home, Mr. Ground Hornbill states, is in Africa."

"And if there were any family jewels they would be there. But there are no family jewels. The family have always been indifferent to jewels and there is no case on record of any Miss Ground Hornbill, or any little Ground Hornbill girl bird having asked for a bracelet or a ring or a breast pin."

"A breast pin would be painful to wear. The bracelet and ring would be useless."

The next item of news to be found in the paper was the following:

"Mr. Anteater has the largest nose in proportion to his size of any creature in the world."

"Mr. Anteater is very proud of this fact. He says some would not be proud of it, but then some would not care for a great bushy tail which serves as a covering for him when he sleeps or as a great fan for him in the hot weather."

"He says he is not greedy for he has a tiny slit of a mouth because he does not think it would be fair to have a big mouth when he has been given the family right of having a big nose."

"In the zoo he says he will eat other things beside ants, but ants are his favorite food and so he is named after them."

"He thinks it is particularly nice to be named after one's favorite food."

"In fact he states that he feels it would be much more interesting if instead of naming boys and girls Johnny and Susy and Billy and Mary Jane it would be far better if they were called, The Ice Cream Lover, The Candy Devourer, The Cake Enthusiast and The Soda Water Drinker."

"He states that when a great many like the same thing they should all have the same name just as all of his family have the same name."

"It would be so pleasant to meet the Ice Cream family and the Candy family and then he could compare notes with them on the different joys of eating ants or candy."

The next item of news was very short.

"Little Golden Agouti states that the family home is in South America. His size, he says, is about the size of a rabbit and he is something like a rabbit in ways."

Mr. Marabout Stork had this to say:

"Let it be known that the Marabout Stork is the largest of all storks and that if friends want to know what food tempts him he would be quite willing to help them in their selections. Frogs, toads and fishes are all very pleasant to him."

"His family home is in Central Africa."

Mr. Black-and-White-Lemur had this to say:

"I'm ready to receive callers and to permit them to gaze upon my beautiful, thick, silky hair."

"My family home is Madagascar and the great family falling is for fruit—though that really cannot be called a falling."

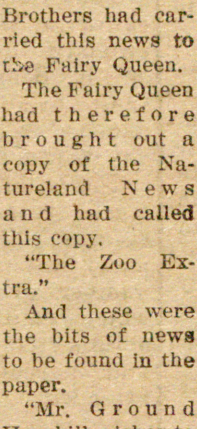
"I belong to the monkey family."

Mr. Horned Toad had a little story in the paper of how he could go for a long time without drinking any water. He also said that this habit of drinking soda waters in the summer and hot chocolates in the winter time about which he had heard had caused much amusement to his toad self.

And these were the items of news which the Fairy Queen received from the zoo creatures by way of the Breeze Brothers and which she published in her paper.



"Useless."



"The Largest of All."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 31

REVIEW

GOLDEN TEXT—The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor.—Luke 4:18.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalm 98.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Favored Stories of the Quarter.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Went About Doing Good.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Jesus Ministered to the People.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Some Characteristics of Jesus' Ministry.

Since all the lessons of the quarter save one are from Luke, and the central and unifying theme is Jesus Christ, a profitable way to conduct the review, as suggested in Peloubet's Notes, would be to assign the following topics to the members of the class to make a brief report upon:

1. Christ's Mission to the World.
2. Christ's Helpers and How He Used Them.
3. Christ's Divine Power and How He Exercised It.
4. Christ's Methods of Teaching.
5. Christ's Love in Its Many Manifestations.
6. Christ's Courage and How He Showed It.
7. Christ's Foes and His Dealings With Them.
8. Christ's Pity for Sinners.
9. Christ's Passing Through Human Experience.
10. Christ as a Missionary and an Organizer.
11. Christ's Relation to the Father.
12. Christ's Preparation for the Climax of His Life.

Another way would be by summarizing each lesson, stating the outstanding topic and teaching of each lesson. The following suggestions are offered:

Lesson 1. The birth of John the Baptist, which from the human standpoint was impossible, was announced to his father, Zacharias. For his unbelief he was smitten with dumbness. God expects of his servant unquestioned belief in what He promises.

Lesson 2. Jesus was born in Bethlehem just as the prophet had foretold some 700 years before, and at the age of twelve years he consciously entered into the services of God's house. Though conscious of His divine being and mission, He lived a life of filial obedience.

Lesson 3. John the Baptist's ministry was a preparation for the coming of Christ. He fearlessly preached repentance and pronounced judgment upon the impenitent. Though a mighty preacher, he humbly declared that Christ was immeasurably greater than himself.

Lesson 4. Jesus Christ after His baptism was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. The purpose was to test the reality of the incarnation. The result was complete victory—a demonstration of His ability to save to the uttermost all who trust Him.

Lesson 5. Isaiah foretold the golden age upon the earth when Christ will reign.

Lesson 6. While Jesus was here He healed all kinds of diseases and cast out devils. He authenticated His mission and proved His power to forgive sins by miraculous deeds.

Lesson 7. Jesus taught the disciples the principles which should govern in His kingdom. Only those who have been born from above can love their enemies.

Lesson 8. While in Simon's house at dinner, a woman who had been a notorious sinner anointed Jesus' feet and wiped them with her hair. The sinner's gratitude to Jesus for forgiveness is measured by the apprehension of sins forgiven.

Lesson 9. Jesus went forth throughout every city preaching the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God. The fact of salvation for sins through a crucified Redeemer is truly glad tidings.

Lesson 10. Jesus sent forth missionaries with the realization of the big task before them, and with power to perform supernatural deeds to authenticate their mission. Those who realize the bigness of their task will earnestly pray that the Lord will send forth laborers into His harvest.

Lesson 11. Jesus' reply to the question of a certain lawyer, "Who is my neighbor?" shows that the all-important consideration is not "Who is my neighbor?" but "How can I show that I am a neighbor?"

Lesson 12. A certain rich man in his perplexity over his prosperity decided to provide larger stores and settle down to a life of sensuous indulgence. The one who lays up treasures on earth and is not rich toward God is a fool.

Consolation, Love, Faith, Hope, Life.

May Consolation smile on every pain, and Love put her balm on every wound that life bears! May Faith strengthen you all in your unavoidable trials and Hope whisper through all sorrows that this terrestrial life of ours is a mere shadow of the Life that never dies.—Mazzini.

Charity Among Yourselves.

But before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins.—1 Peter 4:8.



They Do a Hundred Calories in About 9³/₅

EAT a box of little raisins when you feel hungry, lazy, tired or faint.

In about 9³/₅ seconds a hundred calories or more of energizing nutriment will put you on your toes again.

For Little Sun-Maids are 75% fruit sugar in practically predigested form—levulose, the scientists call it.

And levulose is real body fuel.

Needing practically no digestion, it gets to work and revives you quick.

Full of energy and iron—both good and good for you. Just try a box.

Little Sun-Maids

"Between-Meal" Raisins

5c Everywhere



Had Your
Iron Today?

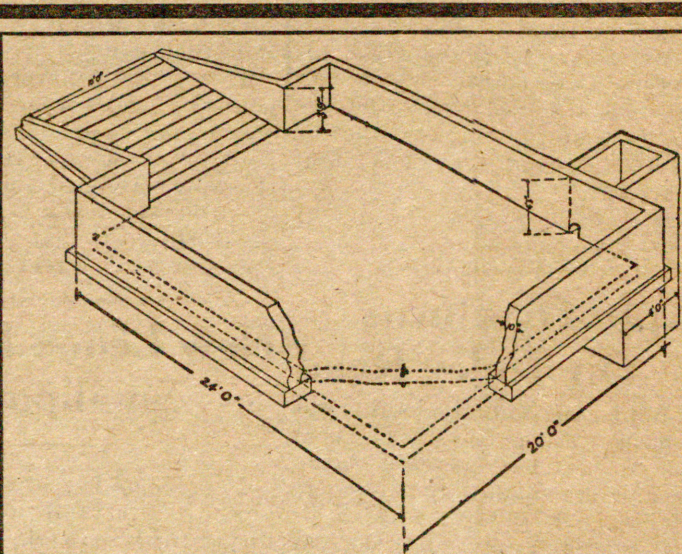
10c Changes Last Year's Frock to New Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish

A Boy and His Goat. Ed and his brother Harry were the proud possessors of a goat. One day their mamma said: "Eddie, I saw Nanny standing with her fore feet on the fence."

All Wrong. "You have no idea what the West is!" "That's true—I've only seen it in the movies."

"Oh, no, mamma," came the reply. Nanny had only two feet on the fence."

Nearly 200 alphabets, ancient and modern, are known, of which 50 are now in use.



How to build a Marquette Cement manure pit for 20 cows

Because it will prevent the loss of valuable fertilizer elements in the liquid, a Marquette Cement manure pit will soon pay for itself. You'll find it easy to build, too.

About 100 cu. ft. per cow is the allowance made. For a herd of 20 cows, for example, a pit is recommended with inside measurements 24 ft. by 20 ft. and averaging 4 ft. deep. The floor should be 6 in. thick and the walls 10 in. thick at the bottom and 6 in. at the top.

To make sure of best results use Marquette Cement and a 1:2:4 mix. For the pit described above you will need about 34 barrels of Marquette Cement, 10 cu. yds. of sand and 20 cu. yds. of stone. Your Marquette dealer will gladly give you further construction details.

Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co.
Marquette Building, Chicago





Old and New Year

by Mary Graham Bonner

"Well, well," said the Old Year, "it is so nice to see you, New Year. I congratulate you, and as the good people say, I wish you a Happy New Year."

"Thank you, thank you," said the New Year, in a sweet young voice. "I have great respect for you, Old Year. You have been so wise and so good. You have done so much that is fine. Now, how I shall be I do not know at all. I feel so uncertain of myself."

"Oh, you'll get over that," said the Old Year; "you are a little nervous now, but you will be all right in no time at all."

"Why, I remember last January—my very first month of all—I was all over my nervousness before the month was over."

"Were you, indeed?" said the New Year. "Well, that is most encouraging to hear."

"Yes," said the Old Year, "one gets over one's nervousness very quickly when one is a year. I don't know how it is with people, but I know how it is with a year."

"Of course, I suppose a person might need more than a few weeks to get over nervousness, but then a person is about so much longer than a year. After all, a year isn't so long."

"Where are you going now?" asked the New Year.

"Why, don't you know?" the Old Year asked.

"I've never been told," said the New Year. "You see, I have lots to learn. I'm so young," and the New Year sighed a little.

"Oh, you mustn't sigh," said the Old Year. "It's so beautiful a thing to be young, and strong, and new, and brisk."



Of course, too, it is especially nice for a year, because so much is learned in advance, as it were.

"You don't have to begin and learn everything over again, as though you were the first year that had ever been. And people help you so much, too. They go on just as they were going on before, and try to keep you from feeling sensitive and shy."

"People make it so easy for you. You'll discover that."

"But you were asking me where I was going, so I must tell you."

"I would so much love to know," said the New Year.

"I am going," said the Old Year, "to the Beautiful Valley of Memories. Oh, they tell me it is so wonderful a place, and because it is so beautiful"

no one minds growing older or anything of that sort.

"That is why I am not sad and why I can greet you so gayly and so cheerfully."

"The Beautiful Valley of Memories has ever so many living there. Of course, all the old years are there, and what good times they do have comparing notes."

"Then they have hurried visitors from away, too. You will notice from time to time how people will remember some lovely thing that happened some time ago."

"It is then that we receive hurried visits from these people, so hurried, sometimes, they scarcely realize they have come to visit us as they're so quickly off again."

"But they are with us long enough to know how beautiful is this Valley of Memories."

"You can't imagine how lovely it is until you have been there. I was



given just a little look at it today, and you see already I talk as though I were an old inhabitant."

"There are houses there, and they are so sweet and so pretty, with lovely flower gardens filled with favorite flowers. All our flowers have wonderful memories. There are forget-me-nots in one bed, because they are the favorite flowers of one who has so many memories about them."

"The trees are favorites. There are favorite pines. And there are all sorts of lovely things there."

"Oh, the Old Year is not sad to leave, for the Old Year is going to have so good a time. And you have no idea how our valley is loved. Everywhere around it is known and many people know of it, though they do not know just where it is."

"The Beautiful Valley of Memories," they say, "oh, it seems to me I know of that. Didn't I spend a part of my childhood there? It sounds so very familiar. I am sure I spent happy days there once."

"So, New Year, I wish you well. It's a splendid world, and you'll meet ever so many fine men and women and boys and girls."

"Goodbye, and the best of luck."

The Old Year was gone, and everyone was shouting "Happy New Year," and the New Year felt especially happy to think that the Old Year, too, would be happy!

BEGAN NEW YEAR MARCH 25

March 25 was the usual New Year among most Christian peoples in early medieval days, but in Anglo-Saxon Europe December 21, was New Year day. William the Conqueror, ordered the observance on January 1, at the time of the German conquest, but later England, with the rest of Christendom, began her new year on March 25.

THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR

The adoption of the Gregorian calendar, in 1582, restored January 1 as New Year day and this was accepted by all Roman Catholic countries at once; by Germany, Denmark and Sweden about 1720 and England in 1751.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

THE storm-wind sank, the moon rode high,
Set round with silver haze,
Where, late, sky-spaces wonderful
Showed green as chrysoprase.

Within the old gray church anon
The gathered folk would sit;
I met the old year on the hill,
And bade farewell to it.

The woods around stood stark and dim,
But at my feet white birds
Fluttered, the wraiths of kindly deed
And sweet, remembered words.

Above me, from Orion's belt,
A great gem flashed and fell;
Was it a seraph prince sped by,
Michael, or Gabriel?

Then, though my lonely heart must mourn
For some that come no more,
White sails of Hope I seemed to see
Set to a sapphire shore.

As he who dreamed a New World sailed
On an uncharted sea,
From Palos with his caravels
Lured by a mystery.

So, under flaming Asian skies,
Or by the still, white Pole,
That Great Adventure, the New Year,
Beacons the human soul.

—L. M. Little in Boston Herald.

Pulling the Throttle

By Christopher G. Hazard

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

IT IS the custom of a certain railway engineer to have his boy with him now and then in the engine cab. The youngster states that he has "ringed the bell and blown the whistle," but that he has not yet "pulled the throttle."

This seems to be the matter with a good many older ones of the present generation, and it may explain their lack of progress. They have rung the bell and they have blown the whistle, but they have neglected to open the throttle.

That invisible force that is in us all responds wonderfully when we call upon it, but is only a useless and diminishing energy until we do. Bell and whistle may advertise that we have steam up, but they cannot get us along. They may both be active while we are really slowing up, like the train that approaches a stop.

The station may be a permanence for us when we could go a good deal farther, we may arrive at a dead line in life while yet young, because we have shut the throttle instead of opening it, turned off steam, instead of turning it on.

There never was more chance for progress than this New Year is offering. Never before did opportunity beckon more earnestly. Never was talent so much in demand, never was capacity so much needed. Never was ability so largely rewarded. Great positions wait for those who can fill them. Ambition may plan. Aspiration may hope.

But I wouldn't want a fast young man on my road. I wouldn't have a loud young woman in my office. Cigarettes shut off steam. The call is not for noise, but for efficiency! I can watch a young man's smoke when that is about all there is of him. I can hear a belle ring when I would prefer to have her busy!

PROGRESSIVE PROSPERITY

By

CHRISTOPHER G. HAZARD

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

AS WE look into the immediate future and greet a New Year there is one figure that we want to see upon the field of history, the figure of prosperity. It may be that we think that we do see it while we are really gazing upon a mirage. Hope always tells a flattering tale and is ready to be the father of thoughts. Imagination is akin to faith, but requires no real basis. If our optimistic outlook is warranted it is so because we can believe in a prosperity that is to be real because it will be the product and the possession of us all.

Civilization is the sum of co-operative intelligence. All the capital in the world could not mine coal without miners, and all the miners in the world could not do it without capital. Idle wealth has proved no more than accumulated uselessness in eastern countries; men have starved to death in the midst of vast but unappreciated natural resources. While the employment of money and the wise direction of labor have given to the West its immense advantages of social and economic riches and well being.

Russia is perishing under the incubus of a stagnant communism that takes away the incentives of progress, banishes leadership, lives upon past accumulations while they last, and starves afterwards. The interchange of abilities is cut off, the social circulation of necessary differences in people is arrested, the rewards of a genius for affairs are withheld, production is ended and prosperity lynched. It is like a vast body wherein there is no circulation of social life blood.

America has thriven and must thrive upon the largest encouragement of individualism that a true collectivism admits of. When the crew cannot navigate the ship there is no advantage in killing the captain. It isn't necessary to have tyranny in order to have a captain, but society and business must have leaders and governors, and there cannot be two captains on any ship.

After all, men hardly expect to pass for more than they are worth. The real kick in our democracy is against false differences. Ours is the land of a fair chance. It is the home of opportunity. No crust keeps merit down. In an interchange of values every one here has had and must have a chance to make the most of himself.

In doing this he will need and use his fellows. No one ever succeeded yet in being great or prosperous as a hermit. We climb up upon each other. It takes us all to make and to keep civilization. A man owes himself and his fortune to society in a very large degree. Are we not all members of a great and wealthy body politic, wherein no one can live to himself or die without loss to the rest?

Let a dozen men, each man owing his neighbor five dollars, sit in a circle. Let one of these take a five-dollar bill from his pocket and pay his debt to the man next to him. Let this man pay his neighbor and the next man pay his until the bill shall have gone round the circle and returned to the man who started it on its round. This man may return the bill to his pocket with the happy consciousness that he has paid his debt and also received what was due him, and that every other man in the group has the same satisfaction. But if the first man had not started the bill going there would have been no such results. He would then have illustrated Russia, instead of America.

The secret of civilization is the circulation of ability. It is the secret of prosperity. Let every man circulate his worth to society, so shall there be a true communism, also a true capitalism. There is a conundrum which asks why one should prefer a dollar bill to a gold dollar. The answer is, "Because, when you put it into your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it in creases." Prosperity progresses as we pass on what we are and have.

A TIMELY RESOLUTION

"Ralph," said his father, "what good resolutions are you going to make for the new year?"

"I'm not going to fight with Frank Ross any more," replied Ralph.

"I'm glad to hear that, my boy," said his father; "but why did you make that resolution?"

"Cause," was the answer, "I at ways get kicked."

COMES AND GOES

The record shows that the old year goes out and the new year comes in regardless of who is looking, so you might as well get your usual sleep.

Let's Start With a Clean Slate



A New Year's Song

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE in England,
All in the olden day,
The children went a-carrying,
All in the olden way,
And ever as they journey'd on,
This chorus would you hear:
"God send you happy, God send you happy,
Pray God send you a happy New Year!"

Across the fields and meadows
And through the frosty light,
While starry eyes and starry skies
Hummed the wintry night,
The children caroled blithely on,
In chorus sweet and clear:
"God send you happy, God send you happy,
Pray God send you a happy New Year!"

Our days are sadly modern,
Our ways are modern, too;
But hearts still beat as high with love
As once they used to do—
So take the old-time message,
Good friends, both far and near:
"God send you happy, God send you happy,
Pray God send you a happy New Year!"
—Nora Archibald Smith.

A Rule of Life

THOUGH every day is a new beginning, and so far as our personal experience is concerned a "new year" may start any time, there is something about the ending of December and the first week or so of January that makes even the careless thoughtful. The passing year has brought both joy and sorrow—what may not the next have in store? Where shall we be when the New Year bells fall on our ears again? Who will be with us? Shall we be ill or well? Disquieting questions that disturb our ease and make us inclined to fear.

We have blundered sorely, it may be, in the old year; some of its pages are blurred with regret, or the sombre stains of remorse. And no matter what happiness may have been ours, there is always something we did or left undone which saddens us as we remember. Shall we make the same mistakes once more, leave the same blotted record? Our hearts grow chill, and we turn away, disheartened on the New Year's threshold.

This is quite the wrong spirit in which to face the battle that lies before us. It is right that we should look back to see where we failed, and how. But this once recognized, with our plea for forgiveness—a plea that will never be refused if we are truly sorry—we must lift up our hearts again and set out to slay our enemies. They are within us, not without. Inside our citadel dwells that evil temper, that pride, that indolence, that greed or envy which tempts us to desert our colors—to think that the fight is hopeless. Each of us has his own special temptation, and, once we realize the form ours takes, the way lies straight before us.

It's the fashion to smile at New Year resolutions, so often made only to be broken; but they are a definite help if we make them firmly intending to keep them! They will only weaken us if we throw them to a troublesome conscience merely as a sop—something to keep it quiet for the time, until it goes to sleep again. Providing that they be sufficiently elastic to change their form when there is reasonable cause, rules fence in duties that might

be neglected and keep them in the forefront of our minds. But to multiply rules is a big mistake, for there is one which, faithfully kept, will make us both blessing and blessed.

The Rule of Love. Just loving our neighbor as we love ourselves; serving him, trusting him, hoping for him. Refraining even under grave provocation from saying what would sting if he said it to us; forgiving him as we would be forgiven; considering him as we would be considered; helping him when he needs it with the thoughtful delicacy which makes help acceptable instead of humbling; respecting his weakness, his prejudice, his infirmity; laughing with him instead of at him; and, should there come a time when sincerely demands, we should say what we know will not please him, taking care to blend truth with charity.

All the "little" rules we make for ourselves come into line with this one. The Rule of Order—oh, how many New Years have we not begun with the resolution that we would not leave our things about, nor lose them, nor hide them away! For we cannot be untidy all to ourselves any more than we can be ill tempered and not spoil someone else's pleasure; and nothing is more upsetting to already wearied brains than the fuss and worry of hunting for things which should be ready to hand. The Rule of Punctiliousness in little things, that famous "oller of the wheels of life," will make us both polite and punctual, as we must be if we would be pleasant to work with (judging other people's preferences by our own!) The Rule of Getting-Up-In-Time (this almost deserves all capitals!) means, if kept, a great deal more than our own conveniences, since everything we do or leave undone is bound to react on our neighbors.

And even if we often fail to keep, even fitfully, the golden rule which enjoins us to love them as ourselves, every effort we make in this direction brings its own reward, here and now. As we grow into the habit of thinking of people kindly we cease to be annoyed at their peculiarities, and create an atmosphere of good feeling in which they cease to be annoyed at ours. We must always remember that the bearing and forbearing is not needed on our side alone—as Thomas a Kempis said long ago, when we find our neighbor difficult to put up with, we may be sure that he finds it equally difficult to put up with us. There will always be need for self-control and patience; but when we reckon up gain and loss on the eve of 1923, in the measure we have kept the Rule of Love, so one will outweigh the other.

"We turn and look upon the valley of the past year," says Stopford Brooke. "There below are the spots stained by our evil and our fear. But as we look a glow of sunlight breaks upon the past, and in the sunshine is a soft rain falling from heaven. It washes away the stain, and from the purity of the upper sky a voice seems to descend and enter our sobered hearts. 'My child, go forward, abiding in faith, hope, and love, for lo, I am with you always' . . ."

May the New Year bring us all near each other as children of the same dear Father.—Exchange.

NEW YEAR DEMANDS OUR BEST.

When people calmly talk over their troubles there are few of them that cannot be adjusted satisfactorily. It's this suspicion and hate that block progress. Let men learn the real nature of their fellows and there will be a change in their attitude toward them. There's enough good in every man to change the nature of the world. Let's get busy and dig up the noble sentiments and hopes that are buried beneath years of unfair thinking and cheap theories of living. The New Year demands the best we can produce.—Grit.

PROBATE NOTICE

Estate of John H. Maibohm,
Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of John H. Maibohm, late of Frankfort, in the County of Will and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the Probate Court of Will County, at the Court House in Joliet, at the March Term, on the first Monday in March next (being the Fifth day of said month) at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of December, A. D. 1922.

CHRISTINA RYDER,
Administratrix, as aforesaid.
ALBERT H. KRUSEMARK,
Attorney.

LYRIC THEATRE

BLUE ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Evenings at 7 and 8:30
Sunday Matinee, 2 P. M.

Program Week of January
1st to 7th
(Program Subject to Change)

Monday — Tuesday — Wednesday
January 1st, 2nd, 3rd
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY
At 2 P. M.

RODOLPH VALENTINO

in

"THE YOUNG RAJAH"

Thursday, January 4th

AN ALL STAR CAST

in

"THE GLORIOUS FOOL"

Friday, January 5th

NEIL HART

in

"BUTTERFLY RANGE"

Saturday and Sunday

January 6th and 7th

WALLACE REID

in

"THE GHOST BREAKER"

GRAND THEATRE

BLUE ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Evenings at 7 and 8:30
Sunday Matinee, 2 P. M.

NEW YEAR'S DAY MATINEE
At 2 P. M.

JACK HOXIE

in

"MARSHALL OF MONEY MINT"

Also a Snappy 2-Reel Comedy

"THE RANCH ROMEO"

Saturday and Sunday

January 6th-7th

DUSTIN FARNUM

in

"OATH BOUND"

ALSO

A Fast 2-Reel Comedy.

BEN TURPIN

in

"LOVE'S OUTCAST"

Eyes Carefully Tested

Glasses Properly Fitted

Satisfaction
Guaranteed

SMITH & MCGUIRE

Good Jewelers

Darcy Bldg. Van Buren St.

JOLIET

Australian Bird's Many Names.
The Australian thick-headed shrike is about six inches long, rich-yellow below, with a jet-black collar and a white throat, black head and partly black tail. It is sometimes called the black-breasted flycatcher and it has also a variety of French and new Latin names.

World's Largest Flower.
The largest flower in the world grows in Sumatra. It measures a yard across and weighs 15 pounds.

W. C. WUNDERLICH EUGENE N. HARRIS CHAS. SONNTAG

Wunderlich, Harris and Sonntag FUNERAL DIRECTORS

372 Cass St. JOLIET, ILL. Phone 728
WM. C. SCHMUHL, Manager, Mokena, Ill.

A Happy New Year

I TAKE this means of conveying my appreciation and thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me in automobile top and curtain work during the closing year and I hope that the patronage you have been favoring me with has been as pleasing and satisfactory to you as it has been to me.

I hope to be favored with your continued patronage and wish you one and all

A Happy And Prosperous New Year

Albert Hellmuth,
Mokena, Ill.

Specials for New Year

Cavallini's Ice Cream
Bricks 45c. Half pint 15c
Pint 25c. Quart 50c

Fancy package goods in candy,
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
FRANKFORT HOTEL
Restaurant & Ice Cream Parlor

To Secretaries of Local Organizations

Why not let this
newspaper save
you labor?

Labor-saving
devices are the
modern
methods.

They spell
efficiency.

Why stay in the
old rut?

This is what you have been doing for years—wasting your time and energy in sending out separate notices of meetings regarding your lodge to each member. This means that you have to address from 50 to 100 postal cards or envelopes in addition to preparing the notices for mailing out.

Why not put your notice in an advertisement under "Lodge Notices" in this paper? You could do it for \$1.25 and save all that labor.

It's the modern way. It's the way most lodges are doing in the up-to-date communities.

What would be more interesting in this paper than a column or two of such notices? Your members would look for this feature in every issue. And then, think of the labor it would save you.

Just write out one notice and bring it to us. That's all. Simple, isn't it? You bet. Try it and you won't do it any other way.

We are here to serve you and ready to make suggestions.

New Mokena Deputy Makes First Arrest

Last Sunday, Deputy Sheriff Walter Fisher and his assistant, John Frisch, of Mokena, arrested a Joliet man for hunting without a license and trespassing on the Knapp farm, between New Lenox and Joliet.

The hunter was brought to Mokena, and left his gun as security for his appearance for trial Tuesday evening. When he failed to appear, Deputy Fisher took the matter up with Sheriff John Walker at Joliet, with the result that Deputy Fisher arrested the man while he was at work at the J shop in Joliet. He was brought to Mokena Wednesday night, and gave bonds for his appearance, next Tuesday, at the village hall in Mokena. The Joliet man is going to fight the case, it is said, and has engaged Attorney Pence B. Orr of Joliet to defend him.

When interviewed by the News-Bulletin, Thursday morning, Sheriff Walker said he did not remember the name of the hunter, and Deputy Fisher was rather reluctant to talk about the affair.

The Strassenberg Suburban Milk Hauling Co., who serve 110 dairymen in the vicinity of Tinley Park and Mokena by hauling their milk with motor truck to Chicago, state that the truck drivers will not raise the price for hauling milk even if they did not have plant and railroad competition, for they found that competition is the life of trade.

Reports from the bedside of the father of Mrs. Albert Braun and Mrs. John Mattes are that he is slowly growing worse. He was recently rendered helpless and blind by a stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. Wm. Semmler is ill and confined to her home.

MOKENA

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Wm. Kreia, Pastor.

Sunday, Dec. 31. — German morning worship, 10:30 a. m. Sermon subject: "How Much Are You Worth?" Special music, "What Have I Done For Thee?" Creswell.

New Year's Eve—English service, 7:30 p. m. Organ Prelude, "Abide With Me." Sermon subject, "Lessons From the Year." Illustrated Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." Church choir, "Faithful Through Another Year," Lorenz.

Jan. 1, New Year—English service, 10:30 a. m. Subject: Wanted—A Three-Fold Loyalty. A Call of the New Year To The Manhood and Womanhood of Our Community." Anthem—"Nearer and Nearer," Wilson.

Big, friendly, warm-hearted services for everybody.

Jan. 2—Annual congregational meeting, 2 p. m. All members should attend.

Hentsch Bros., have purchased a new Olds truck. Three cows or 15 hogs can be hauled at one load. This truck has been in good use since its arrival.

Albert Hellmuth reports he has had the best auto top and curtain business during 1922 that he has had since locating here. His patronage is showing a steady increase.

NEW LENOX

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Urch visited at the Leslie Lewis home in Chicago over the Xmas holidays.

DR. W. V. HEDGES

OFFICE HOURS;
to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Will not be in Tuesday and Friday evenings
By Sunday Appointment Only

DR. I. ICKSTADT

Physician Surgeon Oculist

EYES TESTED FOR GLASSES

Prompt Service Day or Night
Office and Residence in Cookman Bldg.

Next door to Goessels implement store
Tel. 11-J TINLEY PARK.

Ancient Name for Macedonia.
In ancient geography Pallene was the westernmost of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice, Macedonia.

Weak Humanity.
A man's real limitations are not the things he wants to do, but can't; they're the things he ought to do, but doesn't.—Anon.

TINLEY PARK

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Bremen State Bank will be held two weeks from Saturday, to elect officers and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Tinley Park Lutheran church held a unique Christmas program Xmas eve. An entertainment consisting of over sixty Sunday school children, the Luther League, and a special Xmas sermon by Rev. Buddenhagen were the features of the evening. Special Xmas services were also held on Xmas morning and on the second Xmas day.

The English M. E. church held their Christmas program Xmas night.

Mr. Henry Boldt of Wartburg college, Wartburg, Iowa, is home for the holidays.

The Misses May and Erika Boeyer of the Waverly college, Waverly, Iowa, are also home for the holidays.

Miss Eleanor Funk of the University of Illinois is spending her Xmas vacation at home.

Mr. Rudolph Detweiler and Joseph Weckler of Blue Island attended the Blue Island-Morton basketball game at Morton High School Friday evening.

Mr. Fred Schmiedeknecht of Morris, Ill., spent the week end at home.

Geo. Loronz held a Xmas dance at the Saenger hall Saturday evening.

Rudolph Detweiler, Edward Funk, Helen Hollstein and Emil Bettenhausen of the Blue Island High School are having a two weeks' vacation.

The Misses Clara Kehres, Irene Hartman and Marvell Valeta of Englewood High; William Funk, Erwin Mohr and Lorraine Funk of Parker High, and George Keleher of Calumet High School are also having a two weeks' vacation.

The Tinley Park public school is also closed for the holidays.

Mr. Rudolph Firehau, who is traveling in the Western States for the Rand-McNally Co., is home for the holidays.

FRANKFORT

New Year Eve services will be held at St. Peter's Evangelical church, also on New Year's Day.

Miss Adaline Eichmier visited with her mother Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lenert and daughter Vera and Miss Laura Dittrick spent Christmas at Riverdale with Mr. and Mrs. Janake and family.

Mrs. Lawrence Dittrick and son Lawrence Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Christ Fink attended the Princess theatre at Joliet on Christmas day.

John Ludwig of Lockport visited with his sister, Mrs. L. Dittrick, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nagel entertained a company of relatives on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Zechlin entertained a company of relatives at Christmas dinner.

Milfert Ebert of Blue Island spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ebert.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Krohn of Spencer spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dittrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Woodcock and daughter Florence visited in Chicago Heights Sunday.

Clouds.
The sky was never empty and never was idle; the clouds were continuously at play for our benefit. Over against us, from our station on the hills, we saw them piled and dissolved, condensed and shifted, blotting the blue with sullen rain-spots stretching, breeze-fretted, into dappled fields of gray, bursting into an explosion of light or melting into a drizzle of silver.—Henry James.

Evidently Christians.
An American family living in China recently hired two servants from Nanking, a missionary center. Accordingly, the new servants were Christians. Another Chinese servant in the family discovered the newcomers' religion and reported the fact to his mistress. Asked how he knew the new boys were Christians, he said: "Oh, they know all about God, Jesus Christ, and Santa Claus."

This Bird Is Fat.
Young albatrosses are so laden with their own fat that one of them may go five months without taking any nourishment, says the American Forestry Magazine. This is likewise true of young penguins and other sea fowl.

Civilization Unjustly Blamed.
Decayed teeth have been found in a skull thousands of years old. Impacted wisdom teeth can be found in skulls taken from the shell mounds around San Francisco bay and exhibited in the ethnological museum of the Affiliated colleges. The theory that civilization causes such troubles is no sounder than the decayed molars.

Stampeding Sentiment.
"Why did you discontinue vaudeville as a feature of your campaigning?" "It was too popular," answered Senator Sorghum. "Some of the audiences said the melodist made a better speech than I did and ought to be put on the ticket."—Washington Star.

Great Need of Humanity.
The wrong kind of man goes to pieces when times are bad; the right kind shows there is something worth saving in every smash-up. What human beings need is something to shake them up and make them think.—Arthur Brisbane.

Have Good Eyes.
Gannets possess wonderful power of vision, but, upon the other hand, their sense of smell and hearing is notably poor, says the American Forestry Magazine. They have no nostrils, and their ears are covered with dense feathers.

A Noodle Seed.
During cherry season, Bobby had been cautioned repeatedly about swallowing the seeds. One day, at dinner, noodles were served. Little Bobby came upon a tiny piece of bone from the broth, and yelled in astonishment: "Why, mother, here's a noodle seed!"

Evil Breeds Evil.
Evil events from evil causes spring.—Aristophanes.

Ants Too Much for Steeplejack.
Ants were swept up by the bushel at Shakerford, near Aldershot, on Saturday. They had been smoked out from the church spire, where they had prevented the work of the steeplejack who was carrying out repairs.—London Times.

Hey There!

How about your letterheads, billheads, statements, envelopes, cards, etc. Don't wait until they are all gone and then ask us to rush them out in a hurry for you. Good work requires time and our motto is that anything that's worth doing is worth doing well.



Print Shop

Let us have that order N.O.W. while we have the time to do your Printing as it should be done.

Advertise

—it in—
this Paper

Advertisers
will find this
paper an excellent
medium in which
to display their
bargains and make
their wants known

You Say You Can't Advertise?

That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was doing what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it. Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results. We Are Anxious to Help

Happenings of the World Tersely Told

Washington

Senator McKellar (Dem.) introduced an amendment to the shipping bill to have the house and senate at Washington abrogate certain commercial treaties whose abrogation was directed in the 1920 marine act.

By a vote of 74 to 71, the house at Washington defeated an amendment offered by Representative Langley to the agricultural appropriation bill for a \$360,000 appropriation for free distribution of seed.

The International Mercantile Marine filed a brief in the Supreme court at Washington to enjoin enforcement of the Volstead act. The brief declares American ships can legally serve liquor on the high seas.

The nomination of Pierce Butler, St. Paul attorney, to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme court, finally was confirmed by the senate at Washington. The vote, was said to be 61 to 8.

The State department at Washington issued a formal denial of foreign dispatches saying this government plans to send a commission to Europe, headed by Secretary Hoover, to consider the reparations situation.

The conference report on the Bursum bill, which increases pensions of Civil and Mexican war veterans from \$50 to \$72 monthly, and those of veterans' widows from \$30 to \$50, with an additional \$6 for each dependent child, was passed by the house at Washington.

High naval officers are meeting in Washington to consider revision of courses in the Naval War college and of the general instruction system for staff officers.

Representative Upshaw (Dem., Ga.) in a speech at Washington, demanded that all public officials uphold the Constitution by refusing to drink intoxicating liquors.

The claim of Joseph Gartenstein, Republican, for the seat of Representative A. J. Sabath of the Fifth Illinois district, was denied unanimously by the house election committee at Washington.

Capital society was startled by charges that drug addiction is on the increase in Washington and that "decks" of morphine, cocaine and heroin may be purchased from itinerant vendors.

Uncle Sam is willing, even anxious, to pay out more than \$400,000,000 if those to whom it is due will only claim it. Out of the \$700,000,000 Victory 4 1/2 per cent bonds called for redemption at Washington, less than \$300,000,000 have been presented for payment to date.

The Green resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting issuance of tax-exempt securities was taken up for consideration by the house at Washington by a vote of 118 to 52.

Domestic

When a back draft blew the roof off a seven-story building at New York during a fire, eleven firemen were injured.

Women as well as men were forced to undergo a search for weapons as they entered the courtroom at Jackson, Ky., to attend the murder trial of Eleanore Wilson and Nathan Clemmons.

Hundreds of men were rescued from lodging houses at Cleveland during a \$100,000 fire that destroyed a four-story building and threatened the Central market district. Four persons, three being firemen, were hurt.

Attorney General Cocco of Louisiana and a New Orleans machine-gun company are at Mer Rouge, where two bodies of supposed victims of a masked mob were found in a lake.

Miss Eleanor Boardman, the leading woman of a motion picture company working at Indio, Cal., was severely bitten in an arm by one of the camels being used in the production.

Arrests for intoxication during the third quarter of 1922 in New York showed an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding period of 1921, City Magistrate William McAdoo reported.

Two billion dollars more were paid farmers this year than last for their produce, Secretary Wallace at Chicago says, asserting that the rural slump is past.

Air Mail Pilot Henry G. Boonstra was found at a ranch near Coalville, Utah. One of his feet is slightly frost-bitten. He said his plane was forced down and he walked 36 hours.

A slight earthquake shock awakened residents in Missoula, Mont., at 9:55 o'clock Tuesday night.

The American Radio league at Hartford, Conn., announced all amateurs in the United States and Canada would cease transmitting nine nights while English and French amateurs sent messages.

The Ford Motor company bought a 70-acre tract in Hegewisch, a Chicago suburb, on which to erect a \$6,000,000 plant which will employ 16,000 persons.

Unable to reach their lands because of the lake waters, grain growers in the Tulare lake basin in California are planning to sow their joint acreage from a plane.

Word is awaited from American Red Cross headquarters in Russia that orphans among the exiles on the 16 Russian ships at Shanghai be sent to America to be raised. The ships contain "White" Russian refugees from Vladivostok.

Buildings covering two acres were destroyed in a \$400,000 fire early at Zanesville, O., in the Mark Manufacturing company plant, a branch of the Steel and Tube Company of America.

"Yellow Kid" Well and Fred Buckminster, Chicago confidante men, were released from the Joliet penitentiary.

Three loaded vessels, bearing \$3,000,000 in grain and coal cargoes, are frozen in the ice in St. Mary's river at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. They are the Glenlyon, the J. H. Hagarty and the Emperor.

Twenty-one men were hurt, none seriously, in two mine accidents at Christopher, Ill. Nineteen were injured when a cage in Dunkner mine No. 11 fell. The other two were caught under falling slate.

Personal

John Dunham, negro, who claimed to be one hundred and twenty-one years old, is dead at his home at Paris, Tex.

Prince George, youngest son of the king, was operated on at London for appendicitis. The operation was a success.

Foreign

A bill now in the national assembly at Panama provides for establishment of a school of navigation to train Panamanian merchant officers.

President Chamorro announces his approval of the presence of the American marine guard at the American legation at Managua.

The international committee of Russian relief at Geneva says Russia will be short at least 1,000,000 tons of cereals this winter, so that 8,000,000 people will need relief.

A Munich dispatch says adherents of former Crown Prince Rupprecht are ready to help elect him president of Bavaria if the diet approves the plan for election of a state president.

The steamship Latouche met such a severe storm in the Gulf of Alaska that two baggage cars, shipped from Seattle to Seward for the Alaska railroad, were swept from the deck.

Notre Dame church at Quebec, known as the Quebec Basilica and originally established in 1647, was destroyed by fire. It is impossible to estimate the damage, but the loss is covered fully by insurance.

Nine members of the crew died when the coasting steamer Vintilis was rammed and cut in two by the Norwegian freighter Asturias off St. Nazaire, France, in a heavy storm.

Stanislaus Wojciechowski, candidate of the Left, has been elected president of Poland by the national assembly, according to advices from Warsaw. He succeeds President Narutowicz, assassinated.

A Sydney dispatch says because of the American immigration bars, several hundred Italians have migrated to Australia. They may be settled in the northern part of the island.

Members of the crew of the schooner Centaurus mutinied as the vessel entered the harbor of Placentia bay, near St. Johns, N. F. One sailor was killed and two were wounded.

Premier Poincare and former Premier Briand told the foreign affairs commission of the chamber of deputies at Paris that the Washington naval treaties should be ratified at once.

The national assembly at Belgrade has voted \$15,000,000 for army uses.

Red Cross headquarters at Geneva announce that 180,000 persons in Anatolia are homeless as the result of destruction of towns during the Greek-Turkish fighting.

The death toll of refugees from Ash Minor in Greece has been 30,000 during the last three months, according to statistics compiled by American relief workers at Athens.

A San Jose dispatch says earthquakes are being felt daily in Costa Rica, but no danger has been reported so far.

The provisional budget for 1923 adopted by the federal council at Berlin, shows a deficit in 1923 of 721,000,000 marks.

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

LOOKING BACKWARD

THE old year is drifting out to the unseen sea, where in a little while it will be lost, no more a part of our joys and sorrows, nor a portion of our existence.

Let us take a retrospective view of the days that have gone, consider how we have spent them, whether we have played our part wisely or foolishly, or whether we have moved ahead or lagged behind.

As we stand upon the hill-top, or in the vale, what are the thoughts that crowd in upon us? Do they bring us pleasure or regret; do they cheer the heart or depress it?

We are disposed at the end of every twelfth-month to pause a while and reflect, to make new promises for our betterment, to seek a new star for our future guidance and to flatter ourselves that whatever failings we made in our little journey were due to no laxity of ours, but to a stroke of Fate!

We refuse to rub our velvety skin with coarse sand-paper for the very good reason that it hurts. Nor do we in looking backward like to rub our conscience, for that pains, too, and causes us to wince, when we would

sit in our easy chair and administer to our moral self a stupefying dose of chloroform that we may for the time being become insensible to the smart and aches, which otherwise might drive us to repentance.

We lack the courage to stand up and face the music, or to look truth in the face, a prevailing form of cowardice frequently preferred by most of us to bravery.

Event follows event agreeably or annoyingly when we awake to the realization that we have run through the vicissitudes, mutations and innovations of another year, breaking as we proceeded on our way the laws of the Medes and Persians, to say nothing of the laws of our own.

Whatever opinion we may have regarding our conduct, we hide it with utmost care beside the skeleton in the family closet.

Then with a sublime devotion to duty, which sometimes lasts two whole days, we take a peep backward, swear solemnly beneath our breath that we'll be good, true and faithful, which we usually are until the next cog slips, and then away we go again, tripping along the primrose path, oblivious to everything but our selfish content.

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Has Anyone Laughed At You Because —

By ETHEL R. PEYSER

You are so easy to see through? If you are, you have been up against it a lot, because when you are easy to see through your very honesty and kindness are often taken the wrong way and your frankness is often as "acting" and people think you are queer! You need comfort. Keep on being easy to understand; it means pretty much your mind is clear, that you think straight, that your heart is in the right place. You will waste less time, too, as it is hard to be something you aren't.

SO
Your Get-away here is:
Let them "see through you" and don't worry, and if they laugh be glad you can be amusing!
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

LEARN HOW TO FORGET

BE ASSURED that you will sometimes be wronged; often hated. Unless you have far more luck than most men, others will injure you, and despitefully use you.

The more successful you are, the more you will suffer from the dislike and the envy of others.

But if you resent every injury and nurse every spite, you will have little time for anything else.

Revenge may be sweet, but it is too expensive to be indulged.

The man who makes up his mind to "get even" with every one who has harmed or insulted him maps out a difficult life for himself.

Hatred is a passion which destroys the judgment as well as the soul. And judgment is too difficult to acquire to be frittered away in fruitless brawls.

Learn to forget injuries and grievances. They will harm you but little if you dismiss them from your mind. If you cherish their memory and brood over them they will harm you even more than the enemy who inflicted

them ever believed it possible to harm you.

Give men no reason to injure you. Then, if they insist upon doing so, deprive them of any satisfaction in the injury by not allowing it to trouble you.

Peace of mind and serenity of spirit are worth a great deal in this world.

Go about with a chip on your shoulder and before very long someone will knock it off. And your attention will be distracted from whatever you are doing by your effort to punish him for it.

But when you are wantonly insulted, or when your feelings are hurt remember that the person who offers the affront is not worth hating. Do not flatter him by nursing your wrath against him.

Irritations disturb the smooth working of your brain and cut into your sleep. Forget them and you will be happier and better able to attend to your own job, which is getting all out of your brain that was put there by its Creator.

(Copyright by John Blake.)

Mother's Cook Book

Thank God for test, where none molest, And none can make afraid—
For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest
Beneath the homestead shade!
—J. G. Whittier.

THINGS TO EAT

DISHES which are inexpensive, wholesome and not difficult of preparation, are the favorites of the busy housewife and mother.

Never-Fail Cake.

Take one cupful of New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of butter, or lard, one teaspoonful of ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg, mixed, and a little lemon rind, one-half cupful of milk, a pinch of salt, two cupfuls of flour, or less, to make a soft batter. Dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of hot water and add to the molasses. Mix and bake in layers or in a shallow pan.

Scotch Pies.

Prepare a rich pastry; roll out, not too thin; cover with risins and a cur-

rants, chopped and mixed with enough water or fruit juice to moisten; place over this another layer of pastry and bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Cut in rectangles about two inches square.

Peach Pudding.

Thickly butter a melon mold and sprinkle the bottom and sides with chopped nut meats and shredded citron. Fill the mold loosely with small pieces of sponge cake and slices of drained peaches. Prepare a custard from a pint of milk, a pinch of salt, one-third of a cupful of sugar and two lightly beaten eggs. Pour this over the fruit and cake, cover with buttered paper and set the mold in a pan of hot water. Cook in a moderate oven until set. A mixture to serve unmolded must be firm enough to hold its shape. Serve with fruit juices from the canned peaches.

Nellie Maxwell
(© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

NEW YEAR GREETING

By WILL M. MAUPIN

I WISH a happy prosperous year
To all my good friends, far and near;

From California 'cross to Maine,
From lakes to gulf, and back again;
From north to south, from east to west,

I wish for each of you the best
The New Year has within its store—
All this I wish for you—and more.

I wish a year of joy and peace;
From sorrow and "tom pain" release;
For friends about on every side,
And Love's door ever opened wide;
Hope's full fruition day by day,
And sunshine all along your way,
And harbor safe when tempests roar—
All this I wish for you—and more.

For you I wish, instead of gold,
That you may gracefully grow old;
That each day's slowly setting sun
Will see some duty nobly done.
I wish that home "es stronger grow,
That for you flowers bloom and blow,
That God's rich blessings on you pour—
All this I wish for you—and more.

The best that's old, the best that's new—
All, all of these, I wish for you.
(© by Will M. Maupin.)

SCHOOL DAYS



THE ORIGIN OF THE SHIMMY

MEN YOU MAY MARRY

By E. R. PEYSER.

Has a Man Like This Proposed to You?

Symptoms: Keeps you playing games continually, tennis, golf, swimming, etc., etc., only likes a girl that hikes, bikes, and does things outdoors. He has on his finger tips the scores, dimensions, weight, places, plays, records of every athlete on the civilized globe. Speaks of them to you as if you met them yesterday. The newspaper to him means only the sporting sheet. He is a good business man, but hides his light under a mass of games.

IN FACT

He is game right through. Prescription to His Bride: Read the sporting news. Be game yourself at every point in the game of life. Absorb This: A Game Husband is Better Than a Sporty One.
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Think This Over.

"Most of us can find fault with our eyes shut," remarks an exchange. That's generally how and why we do find it—if our eyes were open to all the facts, we shouldn't.

ONCE IS ENOUGH



JONES FOUND HIMSELF WITHOUT A COLLAR, SO HE BORROWED ONE. SIZES TOO BIG. TO MAKE IT LOOK RIGHT HE TIED STRING FROM COLLAR TO BELT. THIS IS WHAT FOLLOWED.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



CURES COLDS — LA GRIPPE in 24 Hours HALL'S in 3 Days CASCARA & QUININE Standard cold remedy world over. Demand box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature. At All Druggists — 30 Cents



BEAUTY IN EVERY BOX "KREMOIA" is a medicated snow white cream that does wonders for the complexion. Removes tan, moth-patches, pimples, eczema, etc. A wonderful face bleach. Mail \$1.50. FREE BOOKLET. DR. C. H. BERRY CO., 2975 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

HUMOR IN INDIANA PULPIT

Testimony as to Friend's Eloquence Probably Thoroughly Understood by the Congregation.

Dr. Robert J. Ale, president of Butler college, and the Rev. Allan B. Philpott, pastor of the Central Christian church, are friends of long standing. Each has a keen vein of humor which occasionally crops out at the expense of the other.

Not long ago, when it was necessary for Doctor Philpott to be out of the city over Sunday, he called on Doctor Ale to preach for him. Doctor Ale faced a large audience when he arose to speak and he prefaced his sermon with the following:

"I have long been a friend and admirer of your pastor. I have heard his eloquent sermons many, many times. I have heard him in Philadelphia and I have heard him in Indianapolis. As he himself puts it, brethren, I have slept under his sermons in three cities."—Indianapolis News.

Medieval Well Found.

A well, sunk in the Middle ages, has been found in the medieval cathedral of St. Pierre, Lisieux, France, under a slab described in an old document found in the archives of the cathedral five years ago.

A jeweler's weight, marked with a small bas-relief of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, engraved tiles and fragments of pottery were found at the bottom of the well.

The Whole Story.

"What are the salient details of this domestic 'triangle'?" "The husband who didn't understand is suing for divorce from the wife, who wasn't understood."

"I see." "And he has named as co-respondent the man who didn't understand, either, but thought he did."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

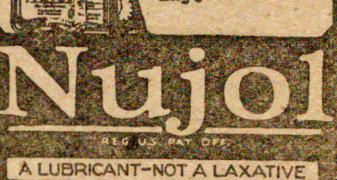
Exceeding the Limit.

"Maud tells everything she knows." "Yes, it wouldn't be so bad if she would stop there."—Judge.

Not a Laxative

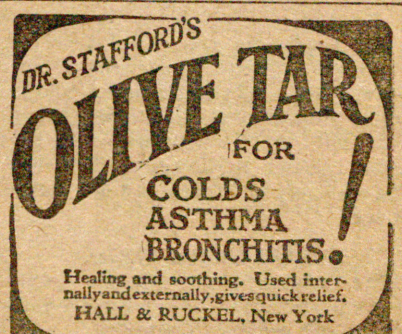
Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe.

When you are constipated, not enough of Nature's lubricating liquid is produced in the bowel to keep the food waste soft and moving. Doctors prescribe Nujol because it acts like this natural lubricant and thus replaces it. Try it today.



Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.



W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 52-1922.

Chronology of The Year 1922

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 3—War between Russia and Finland begun over alleged Finnish aid to Karelian rebels.

Jan. 8—Allied supreme council called economic and financial congress to meet in Genoa in March; Germany and Russia included.

Feb. 7—Conference at Washington adopted resolutions forbidding submarine operations against merchantmen and banning poison gas in warfare.

Jan. 8—British aid to Cannes to partial moratorium for Germany in return for defensive alliance for France with Great Britain.

Jan. 31—Shantung controversy between China and Japan settled.

Feb. 1—Washington conference adopted five-power naval limitation treaty with agreement on Pacific fortifications.

Feb. 1—Washington conference adopted resolutions declaring open door in China; approved treaty for restriction of use of submarines and poison gas in warfare.

Feb. 1—British aid to Cannes to partial moratorium for Germany in return for defensive alliance for France with Great Britain.

Feb. 4—Washington conference approved treaty relating to China and resolution creating international commission to revise the rules of warfare.

Feb. 6—Delegates to Washington conference signed armistice treaties and the conference adjourned sine die.

Feb. 10—President Harding submitted Washington conference treaties, with full minutes of conference, to the senate.

Feb. 11—United States and Japan signed treaty defining rights of former on Yap and other islands and reefs and agreed on 20-year Anglo-Japanese naval pact.

Feb. 12—International permanent court of justice held first session in The Hague.

Lloyd George and Poincare agreed on 20-year Anglo-Japanese naval pact.

Feb. 12—Premier Lloyd George announced Great Britain abandoned protectorate of Egypt.

March 1—United States senate ratified Yap treaty with Japan.

March 24—United States senate ratified five-power naval limitation treaty.

March 27—United States senate ratified supplement to Pacific treaty, excluding Japanese mainland, and reservation threatening to angle over declaration on domestic affairs.

March 28—United States senate ratified naval limitation treaty and treaty on use of poison gas in warfare.

March 30—United States senate ratified five-power naval limitation treaty.

April 1—Germany rejected allied reparations commission's demand that she issue \$200,000,000 in additional taxes.

April 1—Colombia and Venezuela signed boundary treaty.

April 16—Economic conference of Genoa opened. Russian delegates accepted the four demands of the other nations.

April 16—Genoa conference included treaty, canceling war debts and Brest-Litovsk treaty and establishing full diplomatic relations. Representatives of allies at Genoa conference surprised and angry.

April 17—Peace parley between Japan and Far East republic broken off.

April 18—Genoa conference ended. Powers at Genoa barred Germany from participation in conference on Russia.

April 21—German delegates at Genoa agreed to keep out of discussions of Russian affairs.

April 24—France and Japan at Genoa, reached accord to oppose recognition of Russia.

May 1—Soviet Russia, in great May day demonstration at Moscow, defied the international community.

May 2—Memorandum of allies' conditions for helping Russia handed to soviet delegates at Genoa; Belgium refused to sign and France declined to participate.

May 3—France withdrew her assent to proposals made to the Russian government by Genoa conference. French press charged Lloyd George with trickery concerning Russian oil fields.

May 11—Russians at Genoa replied evasively to allied proposals.

May 14—Allies at Genoa invited United States to participate in new negotiations with Russia to begin at The Hague June 15.

May 15—United States declined invitation to The Hague conference. Russia agreed to participate.

Germany and Poland signed treaty setting Upper Silesia dispute.

Great Britain asked United States, France and Italy to co-operate with her in investigating and stopping Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor.

Tacna-Arica conference between Chile and Peru opened in Washington.

May 18—Powers at Genoa adopted eight months' truce with Russia and other soviet republics.

May 19—Genoa conference adjourned. Lloyd George warning the Russians to be more reasonable.

May 24—International bankers' committee met in Paris to plan economic recovery for Europe.

June 4—United States agreed to help investigate Turkish atrocities.

June 6—France refused to agree to reduction of German reparations.

June 15—Hague preliminary conference on Russian affairs opened.

June 26—Russian delegates joined in conference at The Hague and insisted credits to Russia should be first topic handled.

July 1—Japan completed ratification of all the Washington conference treaties.

July 1—Russians at The Hague, after admitting "amazing" budget, offered 500 concessions for \$1,500,000,000 in credits.

July 10—Germany agreed to give allies control of its finances, hoping for a loan of a billion dollars, and asked moratorium on reparations.

July 17—League of Nations council met in London to ratify the mandates. American and Great Britain having reached full agreement.

July 20—Conference at The Hague ended without result owing to position of Russian delegates.

July 22—Council of League of Nations adopted British mandate for Palestine and French mandate for Syria.

July 27—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania recognized as sovereign states by the United States.

July 30—King Constantine proclaimed Smyrna and its hinterland an autonomous state under protection of Greece.

Aug. 7—Conference of allied premiers opened in London. Poincare threatened France would act alone if necessary to compel Germany to execute the Versailles treaty. French demands referred to James Gordon Bennett balloon race in Europe.

Aug. 9—French plans to coerce Germany disapproved by allied experts.

Aug. 10—United States and Germany signed agreement for determination of war claims.

Aug. 14—Allied conference in London broke up without result.

Aug. 15—Germany defaulted on payment of \$9,000,000 installment of pre-war debts to allied nations.

Aug. 22—Turks opened great offensive against Greeks in Asia Minor.

Aug. 31—Reparations commission granted Germany six months' respite.

Sept. 1—Greece, her armies routed by the Turks, offered to evacuate Asia Minor if Turkey would sign armistice.

Sept. 4—League of Nations met in Geneva; Augustin Edwards of Chile elected president.

Sept. 6—Gen. Tricoupi, new Greek commander in chief, captured by Turks.

Council of League of Nations blocked all plans for merging of Austria with any other nation.

Sept. 8—Greeks began evacuation of Smyrna.

Sept. 12—France and Great Britain accepted Lord Robert Cecil's plan for "international company assurance against war."

Sept. 13—Western portion of Smyrna burned; loss \$60,000,000; many lives lost. Germany refused to deposit gold guarantee demanded by Belgium and defaulted on payment of private pre-war debts to allied nations.

Sept. 15—Great Britain invited the dominions, France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join in the defense of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 16—France and Italy opposed military operations against Turkey.

Sept. 18—British Atlantic fleet sent to Dardanelles.

Sept. 19—Kemal Pasha demanded of allies immediate conference on Greek claims for neutrality of the Straits and permission to send troops into Thrace.

Sept. 20—Allies agreed to conference of allied nations on Near East, excluding Russia.

Sept. 23—Allies invited Turkey to peace conference, agreeing to return Constantinople, Adrianople and Thrace in return for freedom of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 25—Great Britain agreed to admit Russia to Near East conference concerning the Dardanelles.

Sept. 26—Greece troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Russia, in note to the allies, demanded the restoration of Turkey in Europe.

Sept. 27—Crown Prince George sworn in as king of Greece.

Oct. 15—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania crowned at Alba Julia.

Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition. Prime Minister Lloyd George had his cabinet resigned. A Bonar Law invited to form new ministry.

Oct. 21—New provisional government of Dominican Republic inaugurated.

Oct. 23—Bonar Law elected head of conservative party and accepted the post of prime minister.

Oct. 24—Bonar Law announced his cabinet resignation and an election was called for Nov. 15.

Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occupied the city.

Oct. 26—Italian Fascist prepared for militant action and Premier Facta and his cabinet resigned.

King George dissolved British parliament and called new one to meet Nov. 23.

Oct. 29—King of Italy invited Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to form a new ministry.

Oct. 30—Premier Mussolini announced new Italian cabinet.

Oct. 31—Gen. Francisco Murguía, Mexican rebel chieftain, captured and shot.

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Nov. 4—Turkish Nationalists took possession of Constantinople and asked the allies to remove their troops.

Nov. 5—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm married Princess Hermine of Reuss at Doorn, Holland.

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Nov. 14—German Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet resigned under pressure of supporting parties.

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Nov. 26—British cabinet members of Greece and one general were convicted of treason in connection with the Greek debacle in Asia Minor and were executed.

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Shantung province formally restored to China by Japan.

Dec. 11—Conference of allied premiers adjourned at Genoa, 21, insisting on full occupation of the Ruhr.

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Dec. 14—Turkey agreed to join League of Nations when peace is signed and to accept measures for protection of minorities.

FOREIGN

Jan. 7—Dail Eireann accepted Irish peace treaty by vote of 64 to 57. De Valera and followers decided to continue the fight.

Jan. 10—De Valera resigned presidency of Irish Republic and was defeated for re-election, 58 to 60.

Jan. 10—Arthur Griffith elected president of Dail Eireann to establish the Irish Free State. De Valera and followers freed.

Jan. 12—Premier Briand of France resigned because his policies in the Ruhr were opposed. Poincare made premier.

Jan. 14—Parliament of southern Ireland ratified peace treaty. Michael Collins at head of provisional government.

Jan. 16—Provisional government of Irish Free State installed at Dublin Castle.

Feb. 1—Premier Bonomi of Italy and his cabinet resigned.

Feb. 6—Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, elected pope, taking name of Pius XI.

Feb. 12—Free State and republic advocates in Ireland agreed to have referendum on treaty with England and free State, but postponed three months, hence to hold no elections until then.

Feb. 23—Japanese diet rejected universal suffrage measure.

Feb. 25—New Italian cabinet formed by Luigi Facta.

Feb. 28—Princess Mary of England married to Viscount Lascelles.

March 1—Maurice Blandin won seat in house of lords, creating precedent.

March 30—Irish Free State and Ulster representatives signed peace pact.

March 31—King George signed Irish Free State act.

April 1—Portuguese aviators, en route to Brazil, flew from Canaries to Cape Verde islands.

April 18—Portuguese aviators flew from Canaries to Rio de Janeiro, 1,000 miles, but wrecked their plane on landing.

April 21—Gen. Chang Tso Ling, governor of Manchuria, seized Peking and Tien Tsin.

April 23—Great battle between armies of Generals Chang and Wu Pei fu opened near Peking.

May 3—Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez elected president of Venezuela.

May 4—General Wu's army victorious in battle near Peking; General Chang's army in flight.

May 6—Chinese government passed decree recognizing property rights within certain limits.

June 1—Old Chinese parliament met and President Hsu resigned.

Paraguay in throes of a revolution.

June 1—General Dietrichs elected president of Vladivostok government.

June 5—Portuguese aviators completed their flight from Lisbon to Brazil.

June 6—Japanese cabinet resigned.

June 7—King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Rumania married at Belgrade.

June 10—Urban cabinet resigned.

June 11—Li Yuan-Hung assumed presidency of China and made Wu Ting-fang premier.

Admiral Kato became premier of Japan.

June 16—General Chen captured Canton and Sun Yat Sen fled.

National election held in Ireland, advocates of independence won.

June 22—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, M. P. for an Ulster district, assassinated by two Irishmen in London.

June 24—General Rathenau, German foreign minister, assassinated in Berlin.

July 10—Big revolution in Brazil crushed after several weeks' fighting.

July 19—Acta cabinet in Italy resigned, owing to actions of the Fascisti.

July 25—Bavarian government rejected national German legislation for defense of the republic.

Aug. 6—Italian Fascisti captured palace at Genoa in face of heavy gun fire of regulars. Martial law proclaimed in several provinces.

Aug. 8—Black, last stronghold of Irish rebels, taken by Irish Nationalists.

Aug. 14—Peace parley between warring factions in China opened in Shanghai.

Aug. 24—General W. W. Yen, military master of China, accepted policy of Dr. Sun for reorganization of China like the United States.

Sept. 22—Michael Collins, head of Irish Free State, killed in ambush.

Aug. 27—Sweden by popular vote rejected prohibition.

Aug. 28—General Crowder gave Cuba ten days to act on his legislative reform plan.

Sept. 7—Brazil began celebration of one hundredth anniversary of her independence.

Sept. 9—William Cosgrave elected president of Irish provisional government.

Sept. 10—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Sept. 27—Crown Prince George sworn in as king of Greece.

Oct. 15—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania crowned at Alba Julia.

Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition. Prime Minister Lloyd George had his cabinet resigned. A Bonar Law invited to form new ministry.

Oct. 21—New provisional government of Dominican Republic inaugurated.

Oct. 23—Bonar Law elected head of conservative party and accepted the post of prime minister.

Oct. 24—Bonar Law announced his cabinet resignation and an election was called for Nov. 15.

Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occupied the city.

Oct. 26—Italian Fascist prepared for militant action and Premier Facta and his cabinet resigned.

King George dissolved British parliament and called new one to meet Nov. 23.

Oct. 29—King of Italy invited Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to form a new ministry.

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DOMESTIC

Jan. 3—Henry P. Fletcher appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Jan. 4—George Wharton Pepper appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed the late Boies Penrose.

Jan. 12—Senate by vote of 46 to 41 seated Dr. H. H. Henshaw of Michigan, with rebuke for lavish expenditure of money in campaign.

Jan. 25—House passed anti-lynching bill, 219 to 178.

Jan. 26—German peace terms being funded bill, putting limit for payment at 25 years.

Feb. 7—A. B. Boughton appointed ambassador to Germany.

Feb. 8—German peace terms being funded bill, putting limit for payment at 25 years.

Feb. 17—Charles A. Rawson appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed Kenyon.

Feb. 18—Federal Judge K. M. Landis resigned, effective March 1.

Feb. 27—Supreme court ruled Nineteenth or woman's suffrage, amendment is constitutional.

Feb. 28—President Harding, in address to congress, urged subsidies for American merchant marine which will amount to \$10,000,000 a year and \$30,000,000 annually thereafter.

March 2—Dr. Hubert Wood appointed postmaster general.

March 22—House of representatives passed soldiers' bonus bill.

March 27—House voted to add \$15,000,000 to rivers and harbors appropriation.

March 28—House passed army bill with appropriations for army of 115,000.

April 15—House, in committee of the whole, voted, 177 to 130, to amend navy bill to provide for 85,000 men instead of 67,000.

Senate voted to extend 3 per cent immigration law for three years.

April 1—President Harding, "big navy" act, by vote of 221 to 143, and then passed the bill.

April 20—Pan-American meeting of women opened.

April 21—Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for flood control and relief in Mississippi river valley.

May 1—United States Supreme court four justices control act constitutional.

May 2—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in the Indiana Republican primaries.

May 3—Senator Samuel M. Ralston nominated by the Democrats.

May 5—House passed \$17,000,000 soldier hospital bill.

May 20—A. H. Geissler, Oklahoma, appointed United States senator.

May 24—Interstate commerce commission ordered rail freight rates reduced about 10 per cent, effective July 1.

May 25—John memorial at Washington dedicated.

June 2—Senate passed army bill providing for army of 133,000 enlisted men.

June 4—United States Supreme court held labor organizations could be sued for violations of Sherman anti-trust law.

June 15—Senate passed navy appropriation bill for 85,000 enlisted men.

June 16—Minnesota Republicans renominated United States Senator F. B. Kellogg, and Democrats renominated Mrs. Anna D. Olson.

June 21—Illinois Supreme court upheld the convictions of William Bross Lloyd and 13 other members of the Communist-Labor party for sedition.

June 22—Striking miners in Williamson county, Illinois, slaughtered 13 strike-breakers and mine guards.

June 23—Governor of Illinois found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud the state.

June 27—Wisconsin Democrats nominated Mrs. Ben C. Hooper of Oshkosh for United States senate.

June 28—Senator P. J. McCumber defeated for renomination in Republican primaries of North Dakota by Lynn J. Frazier.

July 1—General Lord succeeded General Daves as director of the budget.

July 2—James W. McLaughlin named to succeed K. M. Landis as United States district judge.

July 18—Robert B. Howell nominated for United States district judge.

Aug. 15—Mal David A. Reed appointed to succeed the late United States Senator C. W. Pennington.

Aug. 16—Senate passed the McCumber tariff bill.

Aug. 23—House passed bill to create coal investigating commission.

Aug. 24—Secretary of State Hughes sailed for Brazil.

Aug. 29—Senator Hiram Johnson renominated by California Republicans.

Aug. 31—Senate passed soldiers' bonus bill.

House passed emergency fuel bill, designed to prevent profiteering in coal.

Proposed Midvale-Republic-Inland Steel merger cited by federal trade commission as unfair competition, in violation of trade commission act.

Sept. 1—House passed bill to prevent forced discharge of 1,000 army officers.

Sept. 4—Associate Justice John A. Clark resigned from Supreme court.

Sept. 5—Republicans of Wisconsin renominated Senator LaFollette and Governor J. J. Blaine.

Sept. 6—Senator George H. Sutherland appointed to Supreme court.

Senate passed the emergency fuel bill.

Sept. 7—Thirty-eight men indicted for participating in the Herrin coal mine massacre in Illinois.

Sept. 8—Senate passed Borah bill creating coal investigating commission.

Twenty-one more indicted for Herrin massacre.

Sept. 11—Senate bonus bill accepted by conference.

Republicans won Maine election by normal majority. Senator Hale and Governor Baxter being re-elected.

Sept. 12—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts defeated Townsend of Michigan and Senator Poinsett of Washington renominated by Republicans.

Sept. 15—House adopted conference report on tariff bill.

Sept. 16—President Harding vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill.

Senate adopted conference report on tariff bill.

Sept. 20—House overrode President's veto of bonus bill, but senate sustained it.

Sept. 21—President signed tariff bill.

Sept. 22—Congress adjourned.

Frank E. Spens appointed federal fuel distributor.

Sept. 23—Herrin mine massacre grand jury completed its work, having returned 21 indictments.

Triennial convocation of Episcopal church closed, denying members marriage and divorcing, refusing to place in church management, and passing other important church legislation.

Six killed in crash of army bombing plane at Beale, La.

Sept. 25—G. R. in annual encampment at Des Moines, Ia.

Sept. 26—United States Senator Freyling of New Jersey renominated.

Sept. 28—Dr. J. W. Willett of Tama, Ia., elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Oct. 3—Mrs. W. H. Felton appointed United States senator from Georgia, to succeed the late Senator Thomas Watson.

Oct. 6—Attorney General Daugherty in sweeping decisions ruled liquor off of American ships, and barred foreign ships from American ports if they have liquor aboard, sealed or unsealed.

President Harding appointed the coal fact finding commission.

Oct. 16—Great Britain rejected Secretary Hughes' appeal for treaty granting rights of transit to American ships outside territorial limits.

American Legion convention opened in New Orleans.

Oct. 17—Flinn M. Owsley of Texas elected national commander of American Legion.

Oct. 23—Judge Hand in New York federal court upheld Attorney General Daugherty's ruling against all ships bringing liquor into United States ports.

Oct. 24—Supreme Court Justice W. R. Day died.

Nov. 7—Elections resulted generally in Democratic victories; Republican majority in congress greatly reduced.

President Harding called extra session of congress for Nov. 20.

Nov. 12—United States Supreme court held Japanese are not eligible to naturalization.

Nov. 13—Truman H. Newberry resigned as senator from Michigan.

Nov. 20—Extra session of congress opened.

Nov. 21—President Harding asked congress to pass ship subsidy bill.

Mrs. W. H. Felton sworn in to act for a day as senator from Georgia.

Nov. 23—Pierce Butler of St. Paul, Minn., appointed associate justice of Supreme court to succeed Justice Day.

Nov. 24—Government began series of suits against contractors who built war camps, alleging fraudulent expenditures.

Nov. 27—Senate defeated the bill for a loan of \$5,000,000 to Liberia.

Nov. 28—Governor Small of Illinois pardoned William Bross Lloyd and 15 other Communists convicted of violating the state espionage law.

House passed ship subsidy bill.

Mayor James Couzens of Detroit appointed United States senator to fill out term of Truman H. Newberry.

Dec. 4—Extra session of congress ended and regular session began. President submitted second annual budget calling for \$32,000,000 for fiscal year 1924.

Dec. 5—Two army officers and four enlisted men killed in airplane collision at Langley field.

Dec. 6—President Harding in message to congress called for strict and literal enforcement of the prohibition law, a thoroughgoing agricultural credit system, improvement of transportation and elevation of railroad strikes, and provision for drafting in war all national resources.

Dec. 12—New Illinois constitution rejected by voters.

Dec. 15—Representative T. W. Harrison of Virginia, Democrat, unseated for election irregularities.

Dec. 16—Associate Justice Pitney of United States Supreme court resigned.

Dec. 18—Governors of 16 states conferred with President Harding on prohibition enforcement.

House passed navy bill appropriating \$325,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 22—United States railway labor board announced new code of working rules that reduces pay and saves roads \$60,000,000 annually.

Jan. 30—Omaha packing house butchers carried strike ballots sent out.

Jan. 31—Judge Landis made final wage award for 1922 for Chicago building trades.

Feb. 3—Chicago Building Trades council notified that the wage award was accepted.

Feb. 4—Union anthracite and bituminous coal miners began strike.

May 10—United States labor board forbade railroad use contract system of firing out of jobs.

May 28—United States railway labor board cut wages of maintenance of way employees 13.2 per cent—about \$50,000,000 a year.

June 6—United States railway labor board cut about \$60,000,000 off the yearly pay of railroad shippers, union heads ordered strikers to return to work.

June 16—United States railway labor board reduced wages of clerks, signalmen and stationary firemen about \$26,500,000 a year.

June 23—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of American Federation of Labor.

1—Railway shippers went on strike.

July 3—United States rail labor board "outlawed" the striking mechanical crafts union.

July 4—Railroad maintenance of way employees postponed strike indefinitely.

July 5—President Harding proposed three strike curbs: car and elevator employees struck against reduced pay.

Railway executives rejected President Harding's plan that strikers returning to work be reinstated in seniority rights.

Aug. 2—Rail strikers accepted President Harding's plan with reservations.

Aug. 4—Chicago street car strike settled by compromise.

Aug. 7—President Harding proposed that striking shippers return to work and that both sides submit seniority question to labor board.

Aug. 10—Brotherhood men refused to move trains on the Santa Fe system unless guards were withdrawn from shop towns.

Aug. 11—Many trains in West tied up by sporadic strikes of brotherhood men.

Aug. 12—Railway men voted to accept President Harding's plan, with conditions. Striking shippers rejected it.

Aug. 15—Operators and miners signed agreement at Cincinnati, ending coal strike except in Indiana and Illinois. Former wage scale holds.

Aug. 18—President Harding laid industrial situation before congress and asked legislation making decisions of labor board enforceable and creating a coal commission.

Sept. 23—Illinois coal strike settled, men winning their demands.

Sept. 1—Government obtained sweeping injunction in Federal court in Chicago restraining striking shop crafts from interfering with operation of railways.

Sept. 2—Anthracite strike settled, old wage scale continued.

Sept. 13—Shoppers' strike broken by separate agreements with many vendors.

Executive council of A. F. of L. demanded impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson.

Sept. 14—Federal Judge Wilkerson sustained the injunction against the union railway shippers.

Oct. 1—About 2,500 Great Lakes seamen struck.

Nov. 13—Chicago Building Trades council reorganized on basis of lands award.

Dec. 7—National Association of Railway Employees abandoned handling of labor questions nationally.

DISASTERS

Jan. 4—Greek destroyer blown up by torpedo explosion; 50 killed.

Jan. 12—Edwards of movie picture theater in Washington collapsed under weight of snow; 97 killed and 133 injured.

Feb. 2—Twenty-five men killed by explosion in mine at Gates, Pa.

Feb. 21—United States army dirigible Roma, bought from Italy, destroyed by fall and explosion near Hampton Roads; 34 men killed, 13 injured.

March 15—One fireman killed, score injured in Chicago fire that destroyed Springfield block and damaged the Burlington Railway Office building, with property loss of \$8,000,000.

March 23—British submarine H-42 sunk in Mediterranean with crew of 22, after collision with destroyer.

March 29—Famous church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre near Quebec burned.

April 1—Destructive floods throughout Mississippi river valley.

April 17—Fatal and destructive tornadoes in southern Illinois and Indiana.

April 18—Four hundred loads of war munitions exploded at Monastir, Serbia, killing hundreds and destroying center of city.

April 24—Sudden flood at Fort Worth, Tex., killed several score of persons.

April 27—Levee breaks in Louisiana made 10,000 homeless.

May 2—P. & O. liner Egypt sunk in collision with French freighter; 38 lost.

June 11—Great storm swept New York city and vicinity; 50 persons killed and vast damage done.

June 12—One hundred drowned by flood in San Salvador.

July 31—Great conflagration in European business quarter of Hongkong.

Aug. 1—Forty persons killed in wreck of pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France.

Aug. 2—Fifty thousand lives lost in typhoon at Shanghai, on China coast.

Aug. 3—Thirty-seven killed and 133 injured in railway collision at Sulphur Springs, Mo.

Aug. 4—Towns of Fairbanks, Silver Creek and Pimlico, Minn., destroyed by forest fires.

Aug. 25—Japanese cruiser Nitaka, sank in typhoon; 300 lives lost.

Aug. 26—Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo; 316 lives lost.

Sept. 28—Ammunition stores exploded by lightning destroyed Falconara fort, Italy, killed 14 soldiers and injuring a thousand.

Oct. 5—More than 30 reported killed in disastrous forest fires in northern Ontario and Quebec. Severely damaged.

Oct. 21—Fifteen burned to death in New York tenement fire.

Oct. 31—Webb City, Mo., wrecked by tornado.

Nov. 6—Eighty men killed by gas explosion in coal mine near Spangler, Pa.

Nov. 10—Earthquake and tidal waves in Chile killed hundreds and did vast damage.

Nov. 19—Eighty lives lost when Mexican steamer sank at La Bomba.

Nov. 20—Eighty lives lost when steamer exploded in mine near Birmingham, Ala.

Dec. 8—Business district and many homes of Astoria, Ore., burned; loss \$15,000,000.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2—Rennold Wolf, playwright and critic, in New York.

Jan. 5—Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer in Antarctica.

Jan. 7—Prince Kalapanaole, Hawaiian delegate to congress.

Jan. 8—Joseph Oliver, great sire of the Lodge of Odd Fellows of United States, Canada and Australia, at Toronto.

Jan. 10—Marquis Okuma, famous Japanese statesman.

Jan. 11—Clarence B. Miller, secretary of Republican national committee.

Jan. 13—Former United States Senator Joseph H. Millard of New York, died.

Jan. 15—John T. Kelly, veteran comedian.

Jan. 17—George B. Selden, inventor of first gasoline-driven vehicle, in Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 19—Archbishop Charles H. Gauthier of the metropolitan provinces of Ottawa.

Jan. 22—Pope Benedict XV.

John Kendrick Bangs, American humorist and editor.

Oct. 13—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney, American author.

Oct. 22—Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook and famous preacher and writer.

Oct. 23—Father Ignace Hyams, creator of Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Jan. 27—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nelle Bly), newspaper woman, in New York.

Feb. 10—Richard Westcott, United States vice consul in London.

Feb. 11—Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, elder statesman of Japan.

Feb. 12—H. S. Shattuck, second assistant postmaster general, victim of Washington theater disaster.

Feb. 13—Gen. Christian D. Wet, commander in chief of Boer army in war of 1899.

Feb. 14—Maurice FitzGerald, duke of Leinster, premier peer of Ireland.

Feb. 15—G. W. Jackson, noted engineering contractor, in Chicago.

Feb. 16—John S. Miller, eminent attorney, in Chicago.

Feb. 17—Eric von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army.

April 10—E. J. Murphy, veteran warden of Illinois state penitentiary.

April 12—Henry M. Shady, sculptor, in New York.

April 13—Sir Ross Smith, famous Australian aviator, killed by fall of plane.

April 14—Adrian W. Hays, famous veteran of baseball, in Chicago.

April 17—Henry V. Esmond, English playwright.

April 18—Edmond, editor Asia Magazine, in Washington.

April 23—Eduardo S. Mujica, Chilean statesman.

Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of King George, died.

May 2—Troy Burt, Episcopal bishop coadjutor of Tennessee.

April 25—Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey, writer of the Nick Carter detective stories, committed suicide in New York.

Nov. 25—Paul Deschanel, ex-president of France.

April 29—Richard Croker, former head of Tammany Hall, in Ireland.

S. R. Kaufman, well known hotel man of Chicago.

April 30—Commander J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., retired, in New York.

May 1—John Vance Cheney, poet and essayist, in San Diego, Cal.

May 2—Ada Jones, noted musical comedy actress.

May 4—A. J. Gronna, former United States senator from North Dakota.

May 6—Henry P. Davison, New York banker.

May 7—J. H. Patterson, head of National Cash Register Co.

United States District Judge Beverly Evans at Savannah.

May 12—C. B. Adams, noted penologist, at St. Charles, Ill.

May 13—Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, former minister from Salvador, in Chicago.

May 30—A. C. Bartlett, prominent in Chicago business and civic life.

June 2—Former United States Senator W. P. Follock of South Carolina.

June 3—Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune (Marion Harland), author, in New York.

June 5—W. T. Abbott, Chicago financier.

June 6—Lillian Russell—Mrs. Alexander P. Moore—famous stage beauty, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 10—Richard A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior, at Seattle.

George Carmack, discoverer of the Klondike gold fields, at Vancouver.

June 8—William H. Goetz, leader in sugar industry, in New York.

June 12—Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica.

G. W. Aldredge, collector of the port of New York.

June 19—Frederic C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria, in New York.

June 21—Take Jonsescu, Rumanian statesman.

June 23—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese statesman.

June 24—William T. Rockefeller, capitalist.

June 27—A. Stuart Baldwin, vice president Illinois Central railway.

Edwin G. Judd, last survivor of founders of Republican party, at Anacortes, Wash.

June 29—Mrs. Charles Herndon, Chicago, leader in society and social work.

June 30—Edward Goss, inventor and manufacturer of printing presses, at Glencoe, Ill.

July 6—Congressman M. P. Kinkaid of Oklahoma, in New York.

July 9—E. W. Barrett, editor and proprietor of Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

July 15—Dr. E. J. Wheeler, editor of Current Opinion.

July 19—Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, founder of Goucher college, Baltimore.

July 20—Miriam, grand opera star, in New York.

July 24—Col. R. W. Guthrie, noted oil man of Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 27—John M. Birdsall, famous inventor, in Chicago.

July 31—Miss Mary N. Murfree ("Charles Egbert Crockett"), American author.

Aug. 1—Former United States Senator Frank S. White of Alabama.

Aug. 2—Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of telephone.

United States Senator William E. Crow of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 3—Samuel P. Padgett, former congressman.

Aug. 4—Benjamin S. Donnelly, former famous football star, in New York.

Aug. 4—Enver Pasha, ex-war minister of Turkey, in London.

Aug. 6—Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., retired.

Aug. 12—Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann, in Dublin.

Aug. 13—John G. Woolley, former prohibition candidate for President, in Spain.

Aug. 14—Lord Northcliffe, noted British journalist and publisher.

Levy Mayer, prominent Chicago lawyer and capitalist.

Aug. 16—Edwin D. Salisbury, geologist, University of Chicago.

Aug. 18—Genevieve Ward, noted American tragedienne, in London.

Aug. 20—Henry Couden, blind chaplain of the house of representatives for 25 years, in Washington.

Aug. 21—John H. Hinkins, former United States senator from Illinois.

Aug. 25—Delavan Smith, publisher of Indianapolis News.

Sept. 1—Stephen Smith, founder of American Public Health association.

Sept. 27—Francis S. Peabody, millionaire coal magnate of Chicago.

Oct. 3—Arthur Dawson, American artist and critic.

CHICAGO TO BE HUB OF FLYING INDUSTRY

DEFINITE PROGRAM LAUNCHED TO MAKE CITY AERONAUTICAL CENTER OF THE U. S.

BIG AIR CONGRESS PLANNED

Government Designates Metropolis on Lake as Headquarters for Trans-Continental Mail Lines and Soon Will Inaugurate Night Plane Service.

Through the efforts of civic and commercial organizations Chicago has launched a definite program to grasp the richest industrial prize of the century—the aerial navigation industry.

Two powerful organizations, the Chicago Aeronautical bureau, recently incorporated, and the Air Board of Chicago, organized several years ago, are behind the program.

A big aeronautical congress will be held in Chicago in the near future for the purpose of pointing out to manufacturers the geographical situation, and other important angles of the industry. Chicago business men have subscribed \$50,000 to defray the preliminary cost of the campaign.

On account of the geographic location and the topography of the city and the surrounding country, Chicago is regarded as the logical aerial navigation center of the United States.

The plans of the Chicago Aeronautical bureau have been endorsed by leading Chicagoans and the Affiliated Clubs of Chicago. The last named organization is composed of 65 social, civic and commercial bodies with a total membership of approximately 225,000 people.

Charles S. Rieman, president of the Elgin Motor Car corporation, is president of the bureau.

Bion J. Arnold is president of the Air Board of Chicago.

The program is divided into three parts:

First: To attract the attention of the entire aircraft industry to Chicago as the best location in which to manufacture aircraft, both airplanes and hydroplanes; also as the best location from which to operate the air transportation lines of the country.

Second: To provide in Chicago the best landing fields in the world, including at least one large field on the lake front within a few minutes of the loop.

Third: To maintain a permanent bureau which will keep before the aircraft manufacturers and air transportation people of the country the fact that Chicago is not only the best place for them to locate, but that Chicago will co-operate with them.

Following a recent visit to Chicago of Assistant Postmaster General Henderson, Chicago was designated as the headquarters for the transcontinental air mail lines, and the warehouses of the government air mail service now located in the east will be moved to Chicago.

CHICAGO'S PER CAPITA TAX RATE IS LOWEST

CENSUS REPORTS SHOW INCREASE IS LESS THAN IN 11 OTHER LARGE CITIES

Much has been said and written about increased taxation in Chicago, especially as propaganda against the present city administration, but this propaganda lost its force when the fact was shown by United States census report, that the increase in Chicago was less than in any other large city east of the Mississippi.

Of course, taxes have gone up. Everybody knows it and nobody denies it. So have household expenses, business costs, living costs and everything else. Without increased taxation, no governmental agency, national, state, county or city, could have continued to function.

The city's revenue was reduced seven million dollars per year by the national prohibition law, and that loss of revenue had to be made up by an increase in taxation. No one will be foolish enough to argue that the city administration ought to be charged with the 18th amendment and the profound economic changes which it brought about.

It has been said that the best measure of the cost of government to the taxpayer is the per capita tax levied. This is borne out by figures obtained from the federal government census reports. Figures on the twelve leading cities of the United States show Chicago in the most advantageous position so far as the tax rate is concerned. Chicago's increase in 1921 over 1918 was only 25.65% as against 89.50% for New Orleans and 81.85% for Seattle. These figures are for all government bodies, including state, county, schools, etc.

During the period of this slight increase, more public improvements were carried out than in any other period of equal length in the history of the city. Chicago was made the healthiest large city in the world and unequalled recreational facilities, such as bathing beaches and playgrounds, were established.

It is a well-established fact that the people of Chicago get more for every dollar of tax money than do the citizens of any other large city in the world.

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"They try to give me stuff that will last until the installments are all paid."—Boston Evening Transcript.

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Every time you send to another town for anything that can be purchased at home you are boosting that town and knocking your own. Dollars ain't like cats, they don't come back.

until you have seen the superb samples of Art Calendars and Wall Pockets which we will show you the first of the year. This famous line for which we were fortunate to secure the exclusive agency for this territory, ranges from the most inexpensive to the finest calendars made. There will be something for every taste and requirement to select from. This is the finest line ever shown in this section.

Keep your money at home. The dollar the salesman of a calendar house in a distant city takes out of town is lost forever. The dollar spent with a growing local concern somehow finds its way back into your cash register.

The News-Bulletin

Mokena, Ill.

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Notice To Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Mokena State Bank, located at Mokena, Illinois, will be held at the banking house of said bank on Thursday, January 18, 1923, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering the following question: "Shall the number of Directors of this bank be decreased from ten to nine?"

Dated at Mokena, Illinois, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1922.

Christ Bechstein,
Emil P. Krapp,
Herbert Moriarty,
W. H. Bechstein,
George J. Hacker,
Charles F. Schmuhl,
George McGovney,
William C. Wunderlich,
Henry J. Schlantz,
Directors.
(dec 22-29 jan 5)

REPORT

all the news happenings that come to your attention to this office. It will be appreciated for every piece of news will make the paper more interesting for you as well as others. We want and with your help will print all

THE NEWS

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Fred Goebel, District Manager, Tinley Park, Ill.

AGENTS:

George E. Gee, Orland, Ill. G. A. SANDSTROM, Lockport, Ill.
Herman Meyer, Homewood, Ill. John W. Muff, Matteson, Ill.

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GRAB THESE OFFERS NOW
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CHICAGO TO BUILD COMMUNITY DENTAL CLINIC



Toothbrush Drill in Chicago Public School.

Ground will be broken soon for a great dental clinic in conjunction with the Chicago Training School for Home and Public Health Nursing to be operated along the lines of the Forsyth Dental infirmary of Boston.

When Dr. John Dill Robertson, then health commissioner for the city of Chicago, held a health show in the Coliseum two years ago, he laid the foundation for the nurses' training school, which already has turned out 10,000 women, trained in the fundamentals of home nursing. The school's activities gradually broadened until they include a dental clinic for children whose parents are unable to pay for this service, and also an infirmary for the treatment of the eyes of children with defective vision and where glasses are provided without cost.

"Boston has got something on Chicago, but not for long," said Mayor William Hale Thompson. "We are not only going to build ourselves a dental clinic but we are going to 'out-Forsyth Forsyth.' We are not only going to do as much for our kiddies as these great men are doing for the city of Boston, but we are going to combine our dental institution and our nurses' training school under the same roof, and it will be in a broader way."

"I was amazed at the instant and almost spontaneous support that came through the dentists of Chicago and their organization. One letter told of an organization of 4,000 dentists and pledged the help and support of each

and every one of the 4,000. That sounded good to me and I was elated to know that the dentists felt as I felt about it; and when I began to learn a little more about it I found that the dentists of Chicago had felt this way for twenty years and had been expecting to build an institution of this kind. "I feel there is nothing on earth that can stop us from going ahead, and I feel that we will not only 'out-Forsyth Boston' but will 'out-Forsyth' the world."

The nurses' training school with which the dental clinic will be operated was the silver lining that backed the influenza cloud in the autumn of 1918. From this epidemic grew the idea which promises to curb similar visitations in the future.

The training school was organized in the summer of 1919, almost immediately following the final abatement of the influenza.

When influenza again visited Chicago in the following year, 1920, the city was amply equipped with nurses to meet it, and proper nursing, it was conceded, was the one and only barrier to wide spread of the disease. But the barrier had been erected and it was effective.

The board of directors of the Chicago Training School for Home and Public Health Nursing consists of Mayor William Hale Thompson, Miss Annie MacKenzie, Dr. John Dill Robertson, Dr. William A. Evans, D. F. Kelly and Judge William R. Fetzner.